The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 433. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 14, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE BROKEN HEART.

Weep not for the spirits who've fought!
On the battle-field conquer'd and slain!
Weep not! for their glory is bought
Without a stain!
I weep not for *them*!—for their guerdon shall be
A bath richly laden on Memory's sea!

Weep not for Sorrow! the token
Mortality gives in a sigh!
Its Grief by its strength may be broken—
The tear may dry!—
O weep not for *such*!—as'n Sorrow may be
By Hope's quenchless aspirings bidden to flee!

Weep not for the dying!—the strife
Of existence, to them is no more;
The shriek'd scroll, weep not, of life,
Its page is o'er!
O weep not for *them*! for their wakening may be
In a land of bright sunshine—a rainbow-clad sky!

But weep for the broken heart, ye!
That bleeding one, stricken and crost!
The soothed ink new verdure may see,
But *thou* art lost!—
Thy pride, and thy glory, no longer may be
But as a cloud of dim visions to Memory and thee!

Oh, Joy! art thou then but a word!
And Happiness,—purion this tear!—
Like leaves by the autumn-wind stirr'd,
All withered and sear!
Alas! canst thou breathe not of soothings *to be*?
Cease, cease, wretched heart! all is darkness to thee!

BENEX.

FRAGMENT.

She lay upon the bed of death—
Her struggling, short, convulsive breath
Betray'd the fatal truth—and there,
Wrapt up in anguish and despair,
The mournful mother stood—her eye
Was moisten'd by no tear—no sigh
Was heard to heave from her sad breast—
But hers was grief that knows no rest—
A silent, secret, torturing grief,
That looks not beyond the earth for relief—
That rends the quiv'ring, sinking heart,
And never, never will depart.
She gazed upon her only child,
In speechless sorrow—wretched, wild,—
Her love, her joy, her early care,
Her only hope was center'd *there*,
Beneath her gentle tendance rear'd,
And, day by day, the more endear'd
To her glad heart—as pure in mind
As the fair form wherein it lay enshrin'd,
Her daughter bloom'd—the pledge of changeless love,
The holy gift sent from above,
To be her stay and solace here,
To wipe away each falling tear,
The pangs of mis'ry to assuage,
And cheer her last declining age.
But, her career was too, too brief—
O, who can tell that mother's grief,
When she beheld, for the last time,
In all the glow of youthful prime,
Her only child?—In beauty bright,
Ere yet sin's deadly, withering blight,
With gradual steps, had stol'n now
O'er that unspotted, lovely brow,
Long, long might she have lived and moved—
Admired by all—by all beloved—
The flow'r of heav'nly purity—
The loving charm of every eye—
But Fate had mark'd her early doom—
The brilliant hue—the rosy-bloom
Of youth was soon to pass away,
And only yield a lingering ray
To gild the silent tomb.

CARLOS.

IMPROMPTU ON A TEAR.

Brighter than a diadem,
Or a brilliant star-lit sky;
Is affection's pearly gem,
Trembling in the maiden's eye.

Hard indeed that heart must be,
That can see the falling tear;
And retain its apathy,
Nor relax the brow severe.

The soldier in the tented field,
(Whose honor more than life is dear)
Who'll never to haughty foemen yield,
Will bend to beauty's forceful tear. J.

TO PRUDENCE.

How oft does passion's gratification try
The pleasure that it strives to gain;
How soon the thoughtless course of joy,
Is doom'd to terminate in pain.

When prudence would thy steps delay;
She but restrains to make thee blest;
Whate'er from joys she bids away,
But heightens and secures the rest.

Wouldst thou a trembling flame expand
That hastens in the lamp to die;
With careful touch, with sparing hand,
The feeding stream of life supply.

But if thy flush profusely sheds,
A rushing torrent o'er the blaze;
Swift round the sinking flame it spreads,
And kills the fire it fain would raise. C.

FAITH.

There is—that when the soul is tried,
And various enemies assail its pride,
That timid to lead astray;
There is—a something whispers still,
Fear not, no sorrow boding ill,
Shall drive thy hopes away!

There is—within the human mind,
A spirit ever good and kind,
Which points the unerring goal;
That baffles all external things,
And moves, at will, the secret springs
Which lead the soul to God!

There is—when fortune sternly frowns,
That all our enemies confounds,
And calms the troubled breast—
'Tis *faith* that lifts our hopes on high,
And bids us live, or bids us die,
And leave to heaven the rest!

THE MORALIST.

EXCELLENCE OF RELIGION.

"I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others; not genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could chose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing;—for it makes life a discipline of goodness—creates new hopes, when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the gorgeous of all lights; awakens life in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and of shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, and calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair!"

Truth is always uppermost, being the natural issue of the mind; it requires no art or training, no inducement nor temptation, but only that we yield to natural impulse. Lying, on the contrary, is doing violence to our nature; and is never practised, even by the worst of men, without some temptation. Speaking truth is like using our natural food, which we would do from appetite, although it answered no end; lying is like taking physic, which is nauseous to the taste, and which no man takes but for some end, which he cannot otherwise attain.

DEATH.

It is impossible that any thing so natural, so necessary, and so universal as death, should ever have been designed by Providence as an evil to mankind.

THE IDIOT,—AN ANECDOTE.—The heart, in many instances, is a better judge, even of propriety in manners, than the judgment. The judgment in cases touching the conduct of individuals, is perhaps often too severe; for example, we are apt to regard with equal contempt the behaviour of the weak and the silly, without considering that below the zero of reason there are many degrees before the human intelligence sinks to that of animal instinct. At least it is charitable to believe so, and it cherishes amiable sentiments to inculcate that doctrine.

Every reader of dramatic history has heard of Garrick's contest with Madame Clairon, and the triumph which the English Roscius achieved over the Siddons of the French stage by his representation of the father struck with fatality on beholding his only infant child dashed to pieces by leaping in its joy from his arms.—Perhaps the sole remaining conquest for histrionic tragedy is some wherein the unexplored regions of the mind below the ordinary understanding, amidst the gradations of idiocy. The various shades, and degrees of sense and sensibility which lie there unknown, Genius, in some gifted moment, may discover. In the meantime, as a small specimen of its undivulged dramatic treasures we submit to our readers the following little anecdote:—

A poor widow, in a small town in the north of England, kept a booth or stall of apples and sweetmeats.—She had an idiot child, so utterly helpless and dependent, that he did not appear to be ever alive to anger or self-defence.

He sat all day at her feet, and seemed to be possessed of no other sentiment of the human kind than confidence in his mother's love and a dread of the schoolboys, by whom he was often annoyed. His whole occupation, as he sat on the ground, was in swinging backwards and forwards, singing "pal lal," in a low pathetic voice, only interrupted at intervals on the appearance of any of his tormentors, when he clung to his mother in alarm.

From morning to evening he sung his plaintive and aimless ditty; at night, when his poor mother gathered up her little wares to return home, so deplorable did his defects appear, that while she carried the table on her head, her little stock of merchandize in her lap, and her stool in one hand, she was obliged to lead him by the other. Ever and anon as any of the schoolboys appeared in view, the harmless thing clung close to her, and hid his face in her bosom for protection.

A human creature so far below the standard of humanity was no where ever seen; he had not even the shallow cunning which is often found among these unfinished beings, and his simplicity could not even be measured by the standard we would apply to the capacity of a lamb. Yet it had a feeling rarely manifested even in the affectionate dog, and a knowledge never shown by any mere animal.

He was sensible of his mother's kindness, and how much *he owed to her care*. At night when she spread his humble pallet, though he knew not prayer, nor could comprehend the solemnities of worship, he prostrated himself at her feet, and as he kissed them, mumbled a kind of mental orison, as if in fond and holy devotion. In the morning, before she went abroad to resume her station in the market place, he peeped anxiously out in reconnoitre the street, and as often as he saw any of the schoolboys in the way, he held her firmly back, and sung his sorrowful "pal lal."

One day the poor woman and her idiot boy were missed from the market-place, and the charity of some of the neighbors induced them to visit her hovel. They found her dead on her sorry couch, and the boy sitting beside her, holding her hand, swinging and singing his lay more sorrowfully than he had ever done before. He could not speak, but only utter a brutish gabble; sometimes, however, he looked as if he comprehended something of what was said. On this occasion, when the neighbors spoke to him, he looked up with the tear in his eye, and clasping the cold hand more tenderly, sung the strain of his mournful "pal lal" into a softer and sadder key.

The spectators, deeply affected, raised him from the body, and he surrendered his hold of the earthly hand without resistance, retiring in silence to an obscure corner of the room. One of them, looking towards the others, said to them, "Poor wretch! what shall we do with him?" At that moment he resumed his chaunt, and lifting two handsful of dust, from the floor, sprinkled it on his head, and sung with a wild and heart piercing pathos, "pal lal, pal lal."

DOMENICHINO.

From the Concord, Mass. Statesman.

As every incident connected with that period in the history of our country, during which, not only the *souls*, but the *bodies* of men were tried to the utmost, has with us, of a later generation, a peculiar interest, we publish the following reminiscence of our aged townsman, Lieut. Robert B. Wilkins, of the Revolutionary army, who was himself an active and conspicuous participator in the occurrence described by him.

When Gen. Burgoyne surrendered his army to Gen. Gates, the 17th of October, 1777, at Saratoga, I was a Sergeant in the N. H. Line, and on the 20th the N. H. Brigade commenced their march to the southward, and joined his Excellency Gen. Washington's army at a place called White Marsh in Pennsylvania, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, and about five from the Schuylkill river. The 19th of November, a detachment of 500 infantry, one company of riflemen, and twelve dragoons, were sent to reconnoitre between our army and the Schuylkill, under the command of Gen. Lafayette. I was one of the party, and was ordered with a corporal and 12 men, on the front guard—to keep 12 or 15 rods in front of the column until we should arrive at the river, at which place we halted. The General sent three dragoons up and three down the river, and the others were to make a circuitous route at a considerable distance from the river, to make discoveries; he then marched his column up the river. In a very short time the light-horsemen returned and informed the General that three columns of the British army were advancing directly towards his column, and that each of their columns were as large as his, and all within 3-4 of a mile. The Gen. immediately rode up to me, and gave orders for me to look out; and if I could discover a place in the river where I thought the detachment could possibly wade through, to give him immediate information. After marching, perhaps forty or fifty rods farther up, I discovered a place where it appeared to me, men might possibly wade, the bank was not steep, and the water did not appear very deep. I sent my corporal back to inform the General who instantly rode to me, dismounted, and said, 'Serjeant, take my horse and try the river." I mounted and rode into the river, proceeded until I had passed the channel, and returned; it was about three and a half feet deep, and very rapid; and at that place, I think about 50, or perhaps 40 rods wide. The General said Sergeant can we go through?" I told him I thought if they locked their arms and marched firmly, we should go it. The Gen. gave orders immediately for the men to keep their cartridge boxes so as not to wet their ammunition, and lock arms by platoons, step firm and march into the river. He then came down to me, and I was about to dismount and give up his horse, when he said, "No, no, Sergeant, you keep the horse," and immediately jumped on behind me, and laughingly said, "I can ride very well behind, Sergeant; you know best how to steer the horse where he went before." The detachment went through the river all safe, and about the time we had fairly got up the bank, all three of the enemy's columns arrived at and near the place where we entered the water. A few of their dragoons entered the river, but were instantly shot down, horses, and riders, by our riflemen, and their columns on the bank received some damage from the deadly shot of our good rifle boys. The enemy had not any riflemen with them; they retired back a small distance from the river, in about half an hour, they marched by columns down the river towards Philadelphia; at which time we gave three loud hussas. ROBERT B. WILKINS.

The Salem Register has published the following document, exhibiting the places of birth, ages, and time of death, of the

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Place of Birth.		Age in 1776.	Time of Death.	
Pennsylvania,	John Morton,	51,	April,	1777
England,	Button Gwinnett,	42,‖	May 27,	1777
New York,	Philip Livingston,	60,*	June 12,	1778
New Jersey,	John Hart,	66,*		1779
S. Carolina.	Thomas Lynch,	17,†	Close of	1779
	Joseph Hewes,	*	Nov. 10,	1779
New Jersey,	Richard Stockton,	45,		1781
Delaware,	Cæsar Rodney,	47,	June 26,	1784
Rhode Island,	Stephen Hopkins,	69,	July 13,	1785
Massachusetts,	William Whipple,	45,	Nov. 28,	1785
Maryland,	Thomas Stone,	32,		1787
S. Carolina,	Arthur Middleton,	37,	Jan. 1,	1787
Virginia,	John Penn,	34,	Sept.	1788
Massachusetts,	Benjamin Franklin,	70,	April 17,	1790
S. Carolina,	Lyman Hall,	46,		1790
Massachusetts,	William Hooper,	31,		1790
Pennsylvania,	Francis Hopkinson,	37,	May 9,	1791
Massachusetts,	Roger Sherman,	55,	July 23,	1793
Massachusetts,	John Hancock,	39,§	Oct. 8,	1793
Virginia,	Richard Henry Lee,	44,	June 22,	1794
New Jersey,	Abm. Clark,	50,	Autumn,	1794
Scotland,	John Witherspoon,	54,	Nov. 15,	1794
Massachusetts,	Josiah Bartlett,	46,†	May 19,	1795
Connecticut,	Samuel Huntington,	43,	Jan. 5,	1796
Connecticut,	Oliver Wolcott,	51,	Dec. 1,	1796
Virginia,	F. Lightfoot Lee,	40,	April,	1797
Virginia,	Carter Braxton,	40,	Oct. 10,	1797
Scotland,	James Wilson,	53,	Aug. 28,	1798
Maryland,	George Read,	42,	Autumn,	1798
	William Paca,			1799
S. Carolina,	Edward Rutledge,	28,	Jan. 23,	1800
Ireland,	Matthew Thornton,	61,	June 24,	1803
Wales,	Francis Lewis,	62,	Dec. 13,	1803
Massachusetts,	Samuel Adams,	54,	Oct. 2,	1803
Virginia,	George Wythe,	70,	Feb. 2,	1806
England,	Robert Morris,	42,	May 8,	1806
Virginia,	George Wythe,	50,**	June 8,	1806
S. Carolina,	Thomas Heyward,	30,	March,	1809
Maryland,	Samuel Chase,		June 17,	1811
Connecticut,	William Williams,	45,	Aug. 2,	1811
Pennsylvania,	George Clymer,	36,	Jan 23,	1813
Pennsylvania,	Benjamin Rush,	30,	April 19,	1813
Massachusetts,	Robert Treat Paine,	46,	May 11,	1814
Massachusetts,	Elbridge Gerry,	31,	Nov. 23,	1814
Delaware,	Thomas M'Kean,	42,	June 24,	1817
Rhode Island,	William Ellery,	68,	Feb. 15,	1820
New York,	William Floyd,	42,	Aug. 1,	1821
Virginia,	Thomas Jefferson,	33,	Jubilee,	1826
Massachusetts,	John Adams,	40,	Ditto,	do.
Maryland,	Charles Carroll,	38,	The Survivor.	
Virginia,	Benjamin Harrison,			
Virginia,	Thomas Nelson, Jr.			
Pennsylvania,	James Smith,			
Pennsylvania,	George Taylor,			
Pennsylvania,	George Ross,			
	Lewis Morris,			
	Henry Wisner,††			

‖Killed in a duel.
*Died whilst attending Congress.
†Took passage for his health in St. Eustatia, and was never heard from—was spoken the day before a tremendous hurricane.
‡The first who answered Yea, when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration of Independence after the President.
§President.
**Governor.
††Voted for Independence, but was not present when the Declaration was signed.

The foregoing list is as perfect as can be made out from any document known to exist. It probably is erroneous in some particulars. The printers in the vicinity of the individuals will greatly gratify public curiosity in republishing it, and correct its errors and supplying the deficiencies.

In the New York Gazette, a few days since, a plan was mentioned for the erection of a bridge across the East River. Another paper scoffed at the project as impracticable and useless. The Gazette of Thursday says:—Having broached the subject, we have been furnished with the outlines of the plan, which are simple, economical and can be carried into effect with great ease and facility, and such, we believe, will be the general impression when the particulars are known. It is contemplated to have a chain suspension bridge, thrown from the heights at Brooklyn to the foot of Maiden lane, being the most eligible spots, and in the city nearest to the seat of business. The main piers will project from the New York and Brooklyn sides 800 feet into the river, forming three arches, until they reach the wharf or landing, which will leave the centre or main channel, 500 yards, for the passage of vessels of the largest class. The length of the bridge between the toll gates on each side, will be 2100 feet, the height of the piers, from high water line to the level of the floor way, will be 160 feet, and from the floor way to the extreme point of the suspending pier, 65 feet. It is contemplated to have two carriage ways, each 12 feet wide, with a centre passage of four feet for passengers. The heaviest part of the work, will be the stone abutments and suspension piers.—These will form a solid work of granite, of gradual descent, with a fall of one foot in every ten; and if the abutment is fixed at the foot of Maiden lane, the ascent will probably commence from Pearl street, leaving light and airy arches over Water, Front and South sts. for travelling.—The chains for the level of the carriage way will consist of 16, connected with cham plates, bars, bolts, and vertical and trussed rods; the flooring will consist of three tier of planks, three inches thick, two laid transversely and one longitudinally, with side guards of oak. It is computed that upwards of 2100 tons weight of iron will be required to complete the suspension part of the bridge, and the aggregate estimate of the cost of the work will be something more than $600,000. The necessary drawings and models will be exhibited upon the formation of the Company. It is supposed $100,000 are annually paid in ferriages across the East River, and on a reduction of one third of the present rates, the nett receipts of the bridge, with the increase of travelling, will be $150,000—and New York and Brooklyn will resemble London and Westminster. The rise of property in Brooklyn alone will defray the expense of the project. A suggestion of great importance has been made to the projector, by an intelligent gentleman, which is to lay down pipes of large calibre, under the flooring in the centre, and on each side of the bridge, for the conveyance of pure water from Brooklyn, which, from the difference in height, can readily furnish an ample supply for the city, at very little additional expense. It is, altogether, a project of great interest to the city, and apparently feasible, as Chain Suspension Bridges are superseding the old plans throughout Europe.

From the Leipziger Literatur Zeitung

LORD BYRON'S SCULL-CUP.

When Lord Byron, at Newstead Abbey (the seat of his ancestors,) gave a large entertainment, so was brought to last a scull, set in silver, and resembling a drinking cup, large enough to hold a bottle of wine, which we learn still exists, and which his lordship, in presence of his guests, filled with the fermented juice of grapes; after which the cup was handed round the table and each had the honor partake with the noble host of the nectar which sparkled in this *caput mortuum*, round which are the following significant words:

"By no means be afraid that my spirit has left me."

This brings to our memory the mythological tales of the ancient Germans, wherein the souls of heroes, who bravely fell in battle, assembled at night in Valhalla's grove in Midgard, where they feasted on the most delicious provisions and solaced themselves with mead, the *Wareger* or *Scandinavian* nectar, out of the sculls of their enemies.

Sept. 24, 1829.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Fellow Citizens:

In obedience to the authority vested in the governor, by the tenth section of the 1st article of the constitution of Pennsylvania, I have deemed it my duty to convene you at this early day; a principal reason why you have been thus convened, was set forth in the proclamation under which you have assembled, in order that the subject which would demand your earliest attention, might previously so occupy your thoughts, that you would come to the seat of government with all the information required, and be prepared to act with as little delay as possible. The pecuniary concerns, the income and expenditure of the commonwealth, its debts and credits, at all times subjects of deep interest, become particularly and imperatively subjected to your closest examination, and call for the most enlightened legislation and disposition, at a time when her engagements in great public works, as yet comparatively unproductive, demand an extension of her credit, and require that ample provision be made for the payment of the interest on the sums she shall borrow.—All the documents and correspondence in connexion with this important topic, shall be submitted to the legislature. In the fall of 1828, the board of canal commissioners, in their report to the legislature, recommended that a loan should be made of three millions of dollars, to meet the estimated expenditure of the year 1829. By the act of December 18th, 1828, the governor was authorised to obtain a loan of 800,000 dollars, which sum was immediately obtained. By the act of April 22d, 1829, a further loan of 2,200,000 dollars was authorised, and the appointment of a commissioner of loans to reside in Philadelphia.

The appointment was promptly made, and the commissioner entered upon the performance of the duties assigned him, of obtaining the money required, on the terms authorised by law. The same act empowered the governor to obtain, as a temporary loan, so much money as should be found necessary to prosecute the public works, until the contemplated more permanent loan should be negotiated. The amount to be borrowed by the governor, it was provided by law, should be paid within six months after the passage of the act of April 22d, 1829, from the monies which it was expected would be obtained, under the same act, by the commissioner of loans. The whole amount of monies obtained, as a more permanent loan, by the commissioner, is 779,123 88-000 dollars; the balance of 2,200,000 which the legislature authorised to be borrowed, has been made up of temporary loans procured by the governor. At an earlier period than the present, the amount of the loans obtained by the governor was greater than it now is, while the sum obtained by the commissioner was proportionately less than that here stated; the former amount being reduced by payments as rapidly as the latter was obtained. The whole correspondence on this subject accompanies the present message, if any explanations are required, they will promptly and cheerfully be given. It is expected that among the earliest acts of the legislature, will be the making provision to pay off that portion of the loan, the payment of which became due on the 22d of the last month. The canal commissioners, by a resolution of the 3d of October, requested that an additional temporary loan of $196,000 beyond the loan authorised by the act of 22d April last, "relative to the Pennsylvania canal and rail road," should be negotiated to be applied to certain designated divisions of the canal and rail road In accordance with the request in that resolution, I have obtained $106,000, and placed it in the hands of the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied to the divisions of the canal and rail road, designated in the resolution of the board of canal commissioners. This loan has been negotiated on the same terms with the other temporary loans. The necessity of continuing the operations upon the canal and rail road, and in some instances of securing the works against the danger of serious injury during the approaching winter, will, I trust, render the propriety of this measure sufficiently apparent; I therefore submit it to the legislature to provide for the payment of this loan, together with the other temporary loans. The correspondence with the banks making this loan, will be submitted to the legislature, from which will be seen the terms upon which it has been negotiated, and the time of its repayment.

The money obtained under the act of April 22d, 1829, would have been amply sufficient to meet all the demands of the Canal Commissioners to the present time, if the vouchers and consequent drafts on the Treasury of some of the acting Canal Commissioners in June last, had not greatly exceeded what had been usual or was expected. The reasons why the proposed loan failed, have been variously stated, and appear to have originated from such diversified and remote causes that the detail would be unproductive of advantage. How far the restrictions as to the rate of interest, or the particular mode directed by law for disposing of the loan, operated on the money lenders, it might be desirable to ascertain if it were only to solve the problem, that the canal stock of a neighboring state commands a premium abroad, while that of this, no less wealthy, Commonwealth, is in no demand and will not sell at par. Has the provision, that the amount of the loan, not subscribed for at a given time, should be put up at public auction, and the fact that it was so put up and did not obtain even a bid, had any, and if any, what extent of influence on the credit of the state? It may here be proper to state, that no doubt is entertained, that whatever funds shall be required to complete the canals and rail roads under contract, can be had on the most favorable terms, if the resources of the Commonwealth shall be made to flow into the treasury in such abundance as shall inspire perfect confidence in the lender that his interest will at all times be punctually paid, at the times for that purpose regularly fixed. No duty is more imperative or pressing on the general assembly, than that which is here adverted to. It would be unjust as well as impolitic, not to acknowledge the friendly dispositions manifested by many of our monied institutions, in their efforts to obtain the sums wanted to enable the Board of Canal Commissioners to prosecute the work entrusted to their care, so successfully as to have now 177 miles of Canal in actual operation, viz. 75 miles from Pittsburg to Blairsville 42 miles from Lewistown to the mouth of the Juniata; 37 miles from Northumberland to the Juniata river; and 24 miles from the mouth of that river to Middletown, are believed to be in complete navigable order, except the aqueduct at the Juniata. The routes now in operation were so far finished under the late board of Canal Commissioners, that the present Board had the gratification of early having them filled with water and ascertaining that the banks, & excavations, the locks and bridges, were of such solidity and workmanship, that the boats performed their trips without delay or difficulty, other than such as appertain to the best executed works of such magnitude. The expectation is still confidently entertained that early in the next summer there will not be less than 400 miles of the Pennsylvania Canal in full operation. When to this extent of inland navigation is added that which is afforded by the Schuylkill and Lehigh canals, we have much cause to be proud of the public spirited exertions of our constituted authorities and fellow citizens, and to hope that prosperity and wealth will flow in upon us abundantly, to stimulate our industry to the utmost, and bring to market the mineral and metalic treasures which are now buried and useless. The completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is an event of too much moment not to call forth our liveliest congratulations.

The report of the Board of Canal Commissioners and of the Directors of the Schuylkill and Lehigh navigation companies, will place before the Legislature all the facts necessary to a thorough understanding of the present condition of our canals and rail roads. The present opportunity is embraced to suggest the appointment of a board of Commissioners to superintend the turnpike roads and bridges, in which the state holds stock, or to devolve that duty, with their other duties, on the Board of Canal Commissioners. The turnpike roads form an important branch of the improvements which have been undertaken in our state—They have been constructed by incorporated companies aided in many instances by the state. The funds placed at the disposal of these companies have very frequently proved unequal to their expenditures. Debts have consequently been contracted in the construction of the roads. These works when completed, although of immense value to the country, have rarely proved profitable to those who advanced the money expended in their construction. The consequence has been that Stockholders and creditors have been alike sufferers. The tolls which should form a source from which means should be derived for the repair and improvement of the roads, have been diverted by the urgent demands of creditors from their legitimate objects, to the neglect in many instances of both repairs and improvements. The public works in which the state is now engaged will enhance instead of diminishing the importance of these roads. If our canals should cause an increased trade to spring up within, or to pass through the state, the value of good roads, so essential in facilitating the communication of those concerned in the conduct of the trade, will become more obvious. I submit it therefore to the wisdom of the legislature whether means can be devised by which the state might contribute not only with justice, but advantage, something towards the relief of those who have employed their money or their labour in the construction of these roads, and who have been compelled to look in vain to the profit to be derived from them when completed for a recompense. If by contributing to the relief of these companies from debt, the state could secure the means necessary to the repair and improvement of the roads, a great object would be gained. The state as a stockholder in common with individual stockholders, is deeply interested in rendering these roads profitable, but she is perhaps more deeply interested in rendering them, by a high state of improvement, safe and convenient channels of communication.

The experience which has been purchased, will enable the Legislature to adopt the true course of policy which should be laid down, for the future government of the board of canal commissioners. If it shall have been ascertained, that in consequence of the great extent of work undertaken by the state, that the price of laborer's wages, became double what it had been at the outset of the work, and that the wiser course would have been to have directed all our energies and resources to the completion of a particular route—such as that which is to connect our eastern and western waters, rather than to have extended our lines of communication, over the whole surface of the state: then will the present General Assembly take such measures as shall ensure the completion of our most important routes, so that money from tolls, shall be brought into the public Treasury to meet the public exigencies. The check caused by the failure of the late loan, will impose upon the Legislature, a deliberate reconsideration of all that has been done in relation to internal improvement. That such a reconsideration will produce wise measures and happy consequences hardly admits of a doubt

An application may be expected from the stockholders for a renewal of the charter of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The large amount of stock in that institution owned by the state will, whatever objections may be urged, require that no step in relation to it, shall be taken, except upon mature advisement. If the General Assembly shall regard this investment of the public money as a profitable one, and regard the Bank with a favorable eye in reference to granting it a new charter, a close revision of the one it now enjoys, will come fairly under consideration and also, the introduction into it of such modifications as experience may suggest as likely to issue in advantage to the community.

Applications for divorces to the Legislature become every year more numerous, and of necessity consume in the investigation of the concerns of individuals a large portion of that time, which might profitably be bestowed on the business of the public. In some cases it is feared that application is made to the Legislature and acted upon without sufficient evidence that the party complained against has been duly notified of the application intended. Would not all the ends of justice likely to be obtained by the granting of divorces be more certainly attained, if the jurisdiction of our courts were more extended over them, and the causes of divorce more fully defined than at present.

If I am not much mis-informed as to the operation of the laws which now regulate the relations between Landlords and Tenants, they loudly call for the benefits of revision and consolidation. This is more especially the case in our cities and large towns, where a large proportion of the houses are rented? I recommend in an especial manner that a prompt and cheap remedy be devised, by which Tenants shall be compelled to surrender up possession when required so to do, at the end of the period for which the premises shall have been demised. The Act of the 25th of March, 1825, which was intended to remedy this evil in the city and county of Philadelphia, is complained of as almost wholly inoperative, as the Tenant must voluntarily have removed from the premises, before the Landlord can have a writ of possession issued. How far the peculiar power vested in landlords for the securing of their rents is founded in justice, or derived from the ancient laws of England, and adopted without sufficient examination is a matter not unworthy to occupy a portion of the time of the General Assembly.

There are some subjects of deep and general importance which press upon the mind of the Governor, and which he has more than once submitted to the Representatives of the people, but which have not yet commanded that portion of Legislative consideration to which he thinks them entitled. To some of these topics he would even now, in a few words, solicit attention.

There is no provision in our truly excellent constitution of a more imperative character, than that which declares "that the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Have such schools been established? I think not, and thus thinking I again call it to memory, and urge it upon you as a duty, the performance of which will do you honor and shower down blessings upon the Commonwealth.

The "free and equal" exercise of the right of suffrage is secured by the constitution to every qualified citizen, but it is much doubted whether provision has been made by law to make good that which is guaranteed by the constitution. The construction of the qualifications requisite is different in one county, and even in one township of the same county from what it is in another. The neglect or design of an assessor or tax collector may exclude a citizen from the poll in one district, although it will not exclude him in another; some legislative enactment making clear the duties of election officers, and ensuring greater uniformity in their decisions would do much towards ensuring the correct exercise of this precious right.

The right to bear arms is another important right guaranteed to all our citizens by the constitution. The right thus guaranteed, seems to me, to impose upon the Legislature the duty of so organizing and disciplining the whole body of the citizens, that they shall be able, not only to bear arms, but to use them with confidence and skill, "in defence of themselves and the State," if such a necessity shall arise. I think, therefore, every encouragement should be given to our volunteer corps. Let the Legislature not forget that the great body of the people, their constituents, constitute the militia, and claim that such a law may be passed as shall make them what they ought to be, the pride and strength of their country, and its sure defenders against oppression at home, or invasion from abroad.

The importance of giving publicity with as little delay as possible, to the decisions of the Supreme court, is sufficiently obvious. It seems to be considered that profits to be derived from the publication of reports of decisions, will hardly compensate for the labor and expense to be incurred in preparing and publishing them. I would, therefore recommend, that provision be made by law for the employment of a reporter. By a small tax on writs of error, which could not operate oppressively on any one, a fund might be provided for the payment of the reporter.

About to retire from the important office to which I was called, and in which I have been continued by a large majority of my fellow citizens, I should but ill acquit myself to my own feelings, did I not seize upon the present, probably the last occasion which may offer, to reiterate the gratitude I have ever felt for the honor conferred, and protest, in justice to myself, that I have in all things, according to my best judgment, conscientiously and diligently laboured to advance the welfare; and promote the happiness of those by whom I have thus been honored, and to increase the prosperity of my native state. I shall not now subject myself to animadversion if I venture a suggestion in relation to the accommodation and dignity of the future Chief Magistrates of Pennsylvania: I am persuaded that the adoption of the suggestion about to be offered, would be of much advantage, not only in his relations and intercourse with the Legislature, but in the prompt and easy access it would afford him to the public officers of the several heads of department, thus facilitating his means and improving his opportunities to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed. Many of our sister states have erected government houses adjacent to their Legislative halls, for their Chief Magistrate to reside in; the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has built elegant and capacious Legislative halls, and commodious public offices, near which are several suitable and noble sites on which to erect a house for the governor of the Commonwealth, in which it should be made his duty to reside at least during the sitting of the General Assembly. I would recommend that provision be made for the erection of such an edifice.

Until my successor shall be constitutionally called to the governor's chair, it will give me sincere pleasure heartily to co-operate with you in all such measures as shall promise to benefit our constituents and our country.—When I shall retire to private life, I will carry with me a grateful heart, and an anxious desire so to manifest its feelings, as to contribute to the general weal. I fervently pray that that Great and Beneficent Being, who has done such marvellous things in behalf of our highly favoured country, may still continue to watch over and protect us. To you my fellow citizens, collectively and individually, I wish health and happiness. J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Harrisburg, November 4th, 1829.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburg, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Governor sent the following message to the two houses:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen—I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of certain resolutions adopted by the board of canal commissioners, together with a condensed statement of the reports of the acting canal commissioners and superintendents respecting the amount due on their respective lines, as also the probable estimates of the amount wanted to meet the demands on said lines to the 2d day of January next.

J. ANDREW SHULZE.

Harrisburg, Nov. 7, 1829.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, October 6, 1829.

Resolved, That the acting canal commissioners and superintendents be directed to report to the president of this board, on or before the 25th of the present month, the amount then due on their respective lines, and an estimate of the additional amount that will probably be wanted to meet the demands on said lines to the 3d day of January next.

Resolved, That the president of the board be requested to communicate to the Governor as soon after the 25th inst. as practicable, a condensed statement of the reports of the acting canal commissioners and superintendents, made in conformity with the above resolution. Extract from the Journal.

F. R. SHUNK, Secretary.

His Excellency, Gov. SHULZE,

SIR—I have the honour of communicating to your Excellency the annexed condensed statement of the report of the acting canal commissioners and superintendents, made to me in obedience to the first preceding resolution.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID SCOTT,
President M. C. C. Penn.

Wilkesbarre, Nov. 2, 1829.

DELAWARE DIVISION.		
Amount due 15th Oct. 1828,..	$94,659 23	
Probable amount which will be wanted from this date up to the 2d Jan. next,.....	110,000 00	—201,659 23
EASTERN DIVISION.		
Amount due 23d Oct.....	...26,666 00	
Probable amount up to 2d Jan. next,.....	90,000 00	—116,666 00
SUSQUEHANNA AND WEST BRANCH DIVISION.		
Amount due 21st Oct.....	76,499 00	
Retained per centage due in Nov. and Dec.....	15,286 00	
Probable amount up to 2d Jan. next,.....	77,000 00	—167,785 00
NORTH BRANCH DIVISION.		
Amount due 20th Oct.....	107,754 66	
Probable amount up to 2d Jan. next,.....	91,570 02	—199,324 68
JUNIATA DIVISION.		
Amount due 22d Oct.....	112,000 00	
Retained per centage on old line,.....	45,000 00	
Final estimates on do.....	15,000 00	
Repairs and labor yet to be done on do.....	18,000 00	
Estimate on new line November 1,.....	40,000 00	
Do. do. Dec. 1,.....	45 000 00	
Do. do. Jan. 1, 1830,.....	50,000 00	
	$325,000 00	
Deduct cash on hand,.....	25,000 00	—300,000 00
WESTERN DIVISION.		
Amount due 23d Oct.....	130,000 00	
Probable amount up to the 2d Jan. next,.....	120,000 00	—250,000 00
FRENCH CREEK FEEDER.		
Amount due 15th Oct.....	28,319 92	
Probable amount up to 2d Jan. next,.....	18,054 58	—46,374 50
PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.		
Amount due 21st Oct.....	7,493 07	
Retained per centage due 2d Jan. next,.....	7,493 00	
Probable amount up to 2d Jan. next,.....	45,000 00	—60,046 07
	$1,042,085 46	

Total aggregate amount now due and which will probably be wanted to meet the engagements of the state up to the 2d of January, 1830, *one million three hundred and forty-two thousand, sixty five dollars and forty-six cents.*

The following are the officers of the respective branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

SENATE.

Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, Speaker.
Walter S. Franklin, Clerk.
Lawrence L. Miner, Assistant Clerk.
Wm. Shannon, Sergeant at Arms.
Robt. Dickey, Doorkeeper.
Welsh and Miller, Printers of the English Journals.
C. J. Hotter, do. German Journals.
Cryder & Co. do. Bills.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederick Smith, Speaker.
Francis R. Shunk, Clerk.
Thomas J. Gross, Assistant Clerk.
James Smith, Serjeant at Arms.
Thomas Wallace, Doorkeeper.
Welsh and Miller, Printers of the English Journals.
Jacob Raab, do. German Journals.
Cryder & Co., do. Bills.

Written for the Casket.

PREDICTION—TO C*********.

"Musæ, quo vos secessus mysteria,
Changent le destin des mortels!"

Thou art but a dreamer of pleasure now,
With the light of hope on thy lifted brow;
With a pleasant scene in thy pathway spread,
Where the purest colours of joy are shed!
There is no tear in thy kindling eye—
No cloud to frown in life's morning sky!—
Existence to thee but a smile doth wear,
Unincumbered with sorrow—untouched with care.

All thy thoughts are borne like the spring-time flowers
To brighten the spell of youth's golden hours—
To illumine awhile the untroubled breast,
While their rapturous visions all scenes invest!—
While the heart is light—while the brow is fair,
Ere the shadows of anguish have gather'd there;
Ere pleasure hath flown with her treacherous lay;
Ere the light from her pinions hath passed away.

I would that the day-beams of peace might be,
With their gladdening influence ever with thee!—
I would that the buds of thy path might bloom,
And thy cheek be unstain'd by regret or gloom;
That thy heart might bound to hope's syren hymn,
That thine eloquent eye might be never dim;
That thy being might pass like a stream along,
Heaven's smile on its bosom, and joy in its song.

But it may not be thus—amid chance and change,
Thy feet from the meadows of youth will range:
The loved then wilt lose: and the pure in heart,
Like dew from thy pathway will soon depart!
Then will look around for each radiant scene
Which beguil'd thy young bosom when life was green
They will pass from thy presence, the glad and fair,
Like to summer-clouds from the fields of air.

But I will not grieve thee!—for hopes remain
Which thy innocent spirit may yet retain;
Which will fling a ray upon scenes of ill,
And bid thee rejoice, though in shadows still—
'Tis a faith which can soar from the world away,
To a quiet land which hath no decay;
Where new pictures of bliss will forever rise,
By the crystal waters of Paradise. W. G. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1829.

A law has been passed by the legislature of Vermont to have but one training in the year, and that by companies. This is an example worthy of imitation. It secures the enrolment and equipment of the militia, which in the present situation of the country we believe is all that is requisite; it relieves the community from the burdens of frequent trainings; and by dispensing with the farce of annual musters, dries up the most prolific source of immorality and vice.

DEFEAT OF GEN. ST. CLAIR IN 1791.—The Journal of Commerce, some time ago, related an anecdote intended to illustrate some of the superstitious opinions and customs of the Indians, and to account for the extraordinary influence which the celebrated chief Tecumseh, or, as written by Cooper, Tecumtha, acquired over his red brothers of the western wilds. It stated that the Indians formerly regarded an eclipse of the sun or moon as a portentious omen of the wrath of the Great Spirit, and that a council was usually held on such occasions to ascertain the cause of his anger, and to devise measures of propitiation. To an event of this kind it was attributed that General St. Clair, in the disastrous retreat of the fourth of November, 1791, was not entirely cut off, and all his force destroyed. While in full chase of the fugitives, it was said in the Journal of Commerce, that the Indians were induced suddenly to pause by an eclipse of the moon, and entering into a consultation, that they were detained so long as to allow an opportunity of escape to the remainder of the routed whites. It was by taking advantage of some casual information in relation to a coming eclipse of the sun, which he derived from a company of traders, that Tecumseh acquired his great reputation for prescience among his brethren. Relying on the information, he ventured to threaten his tribe with the anger of the Great Spirit by a certain day, unless his counsel should be followed. It was not; and the eclipse taking place at the predicted time, he acquired a character for foreknowledge to which he was essentially indebted for his influence and success during the rest of his life.

In relation, however, to the escape of General St. Clair's followers, in consequence of an eclipse of the moon, the anecdote appears not to have foundation in truth. The number of the Washington (Mississippi) Statesman and Gazette before us contains an animated account of that memorable retreat, in which the editor bore a part as an ensign in Colonel Gibson's regiment. A part of this account we subjoin, having taken the liberty, however, of somewhat abridging its details.

A serenely bright Sun, and an unobscured Moon, witnessed the appalling disasters of the dreadful fourth of November. However superstitious the savages might have been in times long gone by, of the vengeance of the "Great Spirit," as indicated by eclipses, they possessed, at the period alluded to, an effectual antidote to all their former bug-bears in the co-operation of numerous *white savages*, from their neighboring Canadian borders, who, better informed in the theory of eclipses, would have laughed to scorn the victorious Indian Chief, restraining his warriors from the pursuit and destruction of a conquered foe, by any appearance the Sun or Moon might assume. Besides, most of the fugitives had actually arrived at a place of safety (Fort Jefferson, 29 miles from the battle ground) about Sun-set.

The action commenced by a simultaneous attack from the enemy, at day break, and continued, without intermission, about two hours, attended with dreadful destruction in the ranks of our army. Many even fell by the hand of unseen foes, particularly the officers, who were easily distinguished by the savages and selected by their best marksmen. Those of the Artillery were all killed, except Captain Ford, and he very badly wounded. A few minutes previous to the commencement of the retreat, the savages made a most powerful rush upon the front line of our army, got possession of the Artillery, and drove our men from their lines to the centre of the camp, where confusion and panic commenced, and the rifle and tomahawk were busily at work. Officers and men were falling in every direction, when "charge for the road," was loudly shouted—the savages gave way, and suffered the remains of the army, now reduced to a disorganized mass, to pass through their line, with very little opposition. Several attempts were made to rally and form an opposing point to the enemy, but in vain—and the retreat became literally a most disorderly flight—many of the men were seen casting away their arms and accoutrements to accelerate their speed. The wounded were easily overtaken, tomahawked and scalped. The pursuit continued about three or four miles, when the enemy returned to our abandoned camp, to partake in the spoils of our baggage, to tomshawk the wounded and scalp the slain. This, and this only, was the "eclipse" which gave respite to the fugitives, and caused them to escape total destruction.

The confederated Indians were under the command of Little Turtle, a Miami chief, celebrated for his wisdom and bravery. It is well known to every person acquainted with Indian character and customs, that the aged Chiefs are held in great esteem and veneration, and much reliance is placed on their experience. They are invariably elevated to the most distinguished rank in war, and selected to represent the interest of their tribes in important negotiations.—Little Turtle held a most exalted rank among the confederates at that period, and was also particularly distinguished and patronised by the British Indian department. He represented his nation at the treaty of Greenville, in 1775, (where we first saw him distinctly)—his appearance then indicated at least 65 years of age.—He distinguished himself at the treaty by the powers of his oratory, as he had formerly by his prowess in the field, and afterwards became the firm friend of the United States. He visited the seat of government, accompanied by a number of principal chiefs of other tribes, in the fall of 1796, and afterwards himself, in the summer of 1798. He died shortly after the commencement of our last war with Great Britain, in the neighbourhood of Fort Wayne, at a very advanced age.

The writer of a letter published in the LONDON SUN, gives this description of the population of VAN DIEMAN'S LAND:—"The white subdivides into the free settler, who migrates hither as I do, from the law of necessity—the pressure of circumstances in the mother-country; and the convict, to whom a more stern necessity forbids a home in his native land. The convict population are all well fed, well clothed, very indolent, and very miserable—trading, cheating, canting, lying, praying, swearing, drinking, dissipating; being every thing but what they might be in this land of abundance—virtuous and happy. My friend, you see no want here, for there is none of those pale, care-worn, anxious faces, that looked upon me from every corner and street in London. There is no misery but what results from idleness, debauchery, or unwarrantable speculation. Plenty abounds in Van Dieman's Land, because nature governs and administers to man in spite of himself. Misery and want prevail in England, because man would govern nature by enactments. The black population is not very numerous, but utterly insensible to the blessings of civilization. They are such arrant idiots as to prefer nakedness in a climate where clothes are not requisite, to being incased with woollens proffered to them in exchange for liberty; and they prefer a life of ease and independence to one of labour and restraint. The whites, wisely disgusted by such brutal folly, express their difference of opinion by arguing upon them from the mouth of the musket, and the blacks acknowledge these appeals to their understanding by spearing the whites at all convenient opportunities; the controversy will not terminate, until one colour has extinguished the other. The blacks have great muscular strength, and are what you and I should imagine to be the most deformed and ugly of the human species; they go in herds, but from all that can be collected, they have no Chiefs, nor any idea of a form of government; young ones have been taken and brought up in families, but they have invariably returned to the woods. What we heard in England concerning the reformation of convicts in this colony was—fudge. They are as profligate and idle as the thieves and vagabonds of the United Kingdom. All that I can observe or learn upon the subject amounts to this:—the temptation to crime is lessened by the comparative absence of want; its commission is rendered more difficult by local regulations; the punishments are more dreadfully severe, and more certainly inflicted; and hence, as I conceive, it is that robberies and such offences are less frequent than in England. To those who will not be at the pains of selecting their associations, the population is a drawback upon the abundance of this beautiful climate; to those who will, a settlement here is easy. It is a country in which farmers and men of handicraft trades must succeed, and in which it is impossible for any honest man to starve who is willing and able to work."

Of the country itself, he draws a much more attractive picture:—"Take the climate of Italy, the mountain scenery of Wales, the fertility of England; combine these, and you have Van Dieman's Land. Of fruits and other productions of the earth, there is a constant succession, for in this place there is no winter, unless about two months of rain and wind in June and July may deserve the name of that season. All fruit, grain, and vegetables, have a finer flavour, and grow to much greater perfection, than in England.—Cattle, sheep, kangaroos, hogs, dogs, children, and other animals, increase so fast as to become a nuisance. The cattle brought by the early settlers strayed away and have bred among the mountains. The stock of timber is most beautiful, and apparently inexhaustible. Pine, oak, stringy bark, peppermint-wattle, cedar, gum-wood, rose-wood, and light-wood, abound in trees of majestic growth inconceivable to an Englishman. The heaths, wild-flowers, and fruits, are exquisitely delicate and delightful.—The air is impregnated with the perfumes of odoriferous plants. The peppermint, which gives a cinnamon scent, the camphor plant, musk plant, geraniums, myrtles, and honeysuckles, grow spontaneously to the size of trees. There is only one native wild beast, a small kind of panther, which is timid, and avoids the approach of man. The most formidable animals are of the insect and reptile tribes. Of the tarantula spider, as large as a walnut in the body, I have destroyed many in the sitting rooms; these, with the horrible centipedes, are very poisonous. There are 16 species of snakes of deadly venom. Cultivation and industry will remove these annoyances. From the plenty of horned cattle, their prices are lower at Hobart Town than at Smithfield, according to the last quotations in the London newspapers that have come out: you shall judge—a live ox, or a cow and calf, may be had for 3*l.* sterling; good fat sheep alive, are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* a head; pigs, just now, are dear, 6*d.* per lb.; kangaroos, which all the frequenters of the Zoological Garden, in the Regent's Park, may not know is equal to venison, any body may have for the shooting. I must add of butchers' meat, that beef and mutton are finer flavoured than in England, which may be ascribed to the rich and odoriferous herbage the animals feed upon, and to the state of repose they uninterruptedly enjoy. Flour is 1 1-4*d.* to 1 1-2*d.* per lb., which is deemed a fair average price, neither cheap nor dear. Potatoes are 5*s.* a cwt., and beauties they are—Peaches are a penny a dozen; and apples are in such quantities that they lie and rot. I wish you could see and enjoy your old friend ——'s garden, at New Town; the trees are breaking down with fruit of every kind; there are not half hands enough to pluck it, or mouths to eat it. Grapes are fine and abundant, but as yet not much cultivated. We have capital French wines very cheap. Good Burgundy at 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Hops grow luxuriantly, and malt is begun to be made. Of fish, you may readily catch almost every known and delicious kind in any of the noble bays which abound in this country, or buy them in the town for a mere trifle. They are of all sizes, from the whale to the minnow. There are no Game Laws; the possession of a gun is the only qualification, and your ability to walk and take good aim the only certificates required for shooting, when, where, and what you please. We have eagles, hawks, and almost every variety of the feathered race. Wild ducks are fine and fat, and amazingly numerous. They abound in the extensive rushy lagoons. Poultry is plentiful, and all birds thrive well. I was struck with amazement by the improvement in colour of the domestic kinds, such as fowls and pigeons. In the woods, the parrots and parroquets are social, and almost tame. I have had at one time fifty flying around me, sparkling in the sun-beams like precious gems."

From a London Paper.

MANSION-HOUSE.

Antoni Antonio, the Italian Doctor of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, who was a few days ago brought before the LORD MAYOR, charged with having armed himself with a brace of pistols, with which he contemplated mischief to somebody, was confronted with his wife before his Lordship, and an account was given by the lady, which excited universal astonishment. The following is a brief statement of the case:—

Mrs. Antonio said, that she was a Limerick woman, and had her Irish husband, who was a waiter at the great inn there, and with whom she lived very happily. The doctor one day walked into the inn, and calling her Irish husband aside, told him that he [the doctor] had just arrived from London, and that he happened to be out of cash, but expected a remittance every moment of money due to him in England. This story was believed, and the waiter became responsible to a certain extent for the doctor's diet and lodging, but finding that his customer's friends in England were not very punctual, he took him home, where he might live more frugally. As the doctor was a good scholar, tuitions were at once provided for him, but still no money arrived, and he was very fond of good living, so that the family began to feel the incumbrance to be serious.—The doctor at last induced them to take a house, upon his assurance that he would pay the rent. The first quarter approached with great rapidity, but no money appeared, and then the doctor said that he would go off to London, to his friend Prince Esterhazy, to whom he had lent the cash.—[Laughter.]

The LORD MAYOR—And did you believe all this?—Mrs Antonio, [with the greatest simplicity]—God knows best, your Lordship, we believed every word of it. But money was wanting. Well, we were afraid to let the doctor go by himself, and my husband was not able to leave his business, so my mother and I thought it would be best for us to go, and off we set for Dublin along with him. The doctor said, that he was much in want of a wife, [a laugh,] so we gave a little party in Dublin, and asked some ladies to tea, to give him his choice, but he was very desirous to make us drink, and he prevailed upon my mother to take some mixture, which soon put her to sleep, but I would not take any. Well, off he ran to a ship that was going to Scotland, and off I ran after him.

The LORD MAYOR—What! and left your mother asleep? Mrs. Antonio—Fast asleep. So the ship sailed, and didn't stop till we came to Scotland.—[Loud laughter.] Well, I was afraid to leave him, because I knew that if Prince Esterhazy paid him, he wouldn't pay us except I was along with him; but he suddenly took it into his head to marry me.

The LORD MAYOR—To marry you! and you having a husband living in Limerick! Mrs. Antonio—Yes, he told me that if I refused he would expose me to my husband, so I agreed to be his wife, and the ceremony was performed by a Scotch clergyman.

The LORD MAYOR—Come, come, you ran away from your Irish husband with him, and now you are tired of him! Mrs. Antonio—I'll take my oath, your Lordship, that I never ran away from my Irish husband; I have written to him, and expect him every day.

The LORD MAYOR—Did not you sleep along with this Ecclesiastical Doctor before you married him? Mrs. Antonio [with great vehemence]—Never! I'd lose my life first. What! sleep with a man without marrying him? The Lord knows I wouldn't do any such wicked thing.—[Laughter.]

The LORD MAYOR—Well, how did he treat you? Mrs. Antonio—Oh, then, God knows, I wish I never saw his face: he's a shocking man.

The LORD MAYOR—Has he beaten you? Mrs. Antonio—No, he never struck me, but I am sure he will destroy me. He is in possession, he says, of an impercaptible poison, and he has threatened to use it upon me, if I leave him; but I will leave him, for I find it's all a lie about the money, and there is not the least use in marrying him.—[Loud laughter.]

The LORD MAYOR—How did he get those pistols? Mrs. Antonio—I gave him the last sovereign I had in the world, and he went and purchased them with it.

The LORD MAYOR—And who paid the passage money, and all the incidental expences? Mrs. Antonio—Why, my Lord, you see my Irish husband was a little too liberal with his money when he carried it about him, so he used to give it to me; and we had put by 40 sovereigns of his savings. Well, I took the sovereigns.

The LORD MAYOR—What all? Mrs. Antonio—Every one, your Lordship, because you see we wanted to get the money from Prince Esterhazy, to pay the rent which was fast coming round. So I paid all the expences.

Mr. Hobler—And who discharged the matrimonial expenses. Mrs. Antonio—I did. I paid the Scotch Minister but I found the Doctor did not want a wife at all at all.—(Loud laughter.)

Dr. Antonio—I paid for the marriage. I did pay a great deal of money; I did spend my money in Limerick, along with my wife's other husband; but she she'n't be his wife no more—never no more, —— me.—(Laughter.)

Mrs. Antonio—I won't have any thing to do with you, I tell you.

The LORD MAYOR—Upon my word, Doctor, you have acted very unlike a professional gentleman. Not content with running in the poor man's debt, you ran away with his wife and seduced her.

Mrs. Antonio would not allow that she had been seduced; she could, she declared with an appealing look to the whole room, produce the certificates of both her marriages. [Loud laughter.]

The LORD MAYOR believed the woman's statement, and believed that she considered in marrying the Doctor, she had committed no offence. His Lordship declared that in the course of his life he had never heard of so singular a proof of credulity and simplicity.

During the whole of this conversation this female spoke without the slightest hesitation, and with an air of sincerity which it was impossible to question.

The LORD MAYOR thought that the case was one in which government ought to interfere, by sending the Doctor, by virtue of the Alien Bill, to practice at home.

Mr. Hobler observed, that government would not, in all probability act upon the Alien Bill, except in cases of political offence.

The Doctor was then sent to the officers of Whitechapel parish, with directions that a very sharp eye should be kept, on so dangerous a person; and Mrs. Antonio, who seemed shocked upon hearing that she had done wrong, was discharged.

Evening Post.

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COMMUNICATION.

OUTRAGEOUS ACT.—The subscribers, passengers in the steamboat Philadelphia, Captain Kellum, deem it a duty we owe to those at present under our charge, to ourselves, and to the community, to expose the malicious attempt made by the Captain of the steamboat Emerald, to injure the Philadelphia, by wilfully running afoul of her, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. and recklessly endangering the lives of all on board.

We feel ourselves vindicated in conscience in holding up to the public odium those who can, either from pecuniary interest, or from feelings of rivalry, with which we are individually unconcerned, intentionally place at risk the lives of mothers and their children, fathers, and all who are bound to them by the dearest ties.—We further hereby pledge ourselves that under no consideration will we suffer ourselves to be the means of patronizing in any manner, either Captain Whebben or the Despatch Line with which he is connected.

John James Graves, M. D. of New York; Charles McHenry, Mount Holly; Wm. L. Smith, Samuel F. Gustine, New York; Joseph Mount, Charles Leland, Philadelphia; Henry Thompson, Dr. Coleman, Philadelphia; Nathaniel Bloodgood, New York; Joel Cook, Philadelphia; Dr. George D. Tucker, Philadelphia; S. G. Lark, New York; John Olmstead, Richard Parson, Philadelphia.

N. B. The stroke was so heavy as to remove the boiler so much as to crack one of the steam pipes attached to the engine.

On board the Philadelphia, Nov. 10th, 1829.

There were 71 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—38 were of adults, and 33 children, 21 of which were under one year of age: 8 from the Alms House, and 11 people of colour are included.

It is remarked that, among the trees in Washington Square, the Sycamore or Buttonwood, a native, loses its foliage earlier in the fall than some of its naturalized neighbours.

Some time since, a sportsman of the true breed, shooting reed-birds in the meadows below the city, saw, at the edge of one of the ditches, a huge frog that he thought worth bagging. He let fly both barrels, and laid the monster sprawling. Seeing feathers sticking from the mouth of his prize, our friend pulled, and out came a dead snipe.

The Managers of the Infant school of the Northern Liberties and Kensington desire it to be noticed that visitors will be admitted to the schools on Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

An elderly gentleman of grave appearance called at our office early this morning, to mention that he had green peas for dinner yesterday. They were raised in one of the market gardens in the neck, by a woman who certifies that she is sixty years old, and never before knew peas to be gathered so late in the season.

Mr. Stone, of the Chesnut street theatre, has received the premium of $500 from Mr. Forrest, for his accepted tragedy, and is yet to have a further reward in the third night's proceeds.—He has also obtained the premium of fifty dollars, offered by Mr. Geo. Dixon, for a Comic Song.

The inauguration of George Wolf, Esq. will take place on Tuesday, the 15th of December next.

George Wolf, Esq. Governor elect of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city on Monday last, and lodged at the Rotterdam Hotel, in North Fourth street. He left on Thursday for Easton.

The five per cent. City Loan, of $33,000 was yesterday taken, by one individual, at a premium of 5 1-000 per cent.

Two or three days ago, two boats, each hastening to get before the other on the Schuylkill Canal, about 26 miles above the city, broke one of the gates of a lock. In consequence of this, about 70 boats are now detained at that place.

The Managers of the Infant School Society of Philadelphia, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars from "Credo," Camden, North Carolina. The above mentioned is the second donation from this liberal unknown friend.

Mr. Monroe spoke in the Virginia Convention, on the 2d instant, urging the mischievous consequences of division among the members, and recommending, on the question of representation, the basis of white population in the House of Delegates, and the mixed basis in the Senate.

A man named Smith, is prowling about Norwalk, Conn. who has a peculiar way of disposing of his tongue, so that nobody can see it on general inspection; and has humbugged many of the benevolent by exhibiting his factitious infirmity. He was caught in stealing a watch from a stage passenger, and found his speech as readily as the cripple did his legs, whom the good Duke Humphrey miraculously cured by ordering him to be flogged.

The managers of the Lehigh company, on the 30th ult. fixed the toll on coal, for 1830, at 1 3-4 cent per ton "per lock or other device of six feet lift or fall," and so in proportion for any greater or less lift or fall. The toll from Mauch Chunk to Easton, says the Pioneer, will be 10¾—35 cents less than at present.

A new steamboat, called the Andrew Jackson, of 115 tons burden and 35 horse power, intended for the Augusta and Cheraw trade, was launched at Charleston on the the 29th ult.

A flannel manufactory recently put in operation at Barnet, Vt. is designed to complete 2000 yards per week.

13 pumpkins weighing 260 1-2 lbs. grew from one seed, this season, in the garden of R. J. Scudder, Islip, L. I.—From two other seeds the product was 28 pumpkins, weighing 360 lbs.

The meeting house in Deering, N. H. which was raised, finished, dedicated, and the pews sold without rum, yielded $140 more than was paid for the house.

It appears from the report of the Bank Committee of the Vermont Legislature, that the amount of paper now in circulation by the several Banks of that State, is $680,281. Specie and bills of other Banks, and deposits in Boston and New York, $428,820.

The New Orleans Bee states, that the vessels which carried provisions to Tampico for the Spanish troops have been seized by order of Santa Anna; the expulsed Spaniards who went on board of them have been arrested and will be put to death.

According to the Lehigh Pioneer, during the week ending with the 31st of October, 993 tons of coal were shipped from Mauch Chunk, in 21 boats; making a total of 18,433 tons in 527 boats: from Mount Carbon, in the same week, 2,636 tons, in 95 boats—total 2,357 boats, 63,282 tons.

Our accounts from Africa are confirmed by a letter in the Baltimore Gazette. Abdahl Rahaman died on the 6th of July, having resumed Mahometanism as soon as he came within sight of Africa.

The ship Hantonia cleared at Savannah, for Liverpool, on the 30th ult., with 801 bales of cotton of the new crop, being the first cargo for Europe this season.

The crop of potatoes is prodigious, this season, all over the United States. On the 29th ultimo, a quantity stored in the second story of a building occupied by Messrs. Huntington & May, in Savannah, broke through the floor. Six men, employed below, would have been killed, had they not been fortunately out of the way.

The Litchfield Woollen Manufactory in Connecticut, with the machinery belonging to the establishment, which was sold a few years since for $70,000, was resold on Wednesday last at public auction, for $5,700!

A letter received in Norfolk, from New Orleans, dated 10th Oct. says—"General Barades shot himself yesterday, supposed on account of the disastrous result of his expedition against Mexico." The city (New Orleans) was returning to a more healthful state, and the citizens rapidly returning to their homes.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, dated, Port Gibson, Mis. Sept. 22—"Yesterday we had another affair of honor, between Mr. Thomas Brown, and Mr. Chester Harding, both of this town. They met at the Grand Gulf, and fought with muskets, twenty paces, fifteen buckshot. The latter received the charge of the former in the breast, and is considered to be mortally wounded. The former escaped without injury."

The strange fish caught between Charles River and Warren Bridges, Boston, proves not to be a *horse mackerel*, but an albicore. It measures nine feet in length, six and one-third round, and weighs seven hundred pounds.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday, passed a resolution, directing the Clerk to pay, from the contingent fund, the postage accounts of members, during the session, for letters received and sent, pamphlets and newspapers received, and documents printed by order of the House. Several amendments, intended to narrow the scope of the resolution, were rejected.

A letter from Washington City, mentions that Louis McLane, Esq. was attacked with a bilious fever immediately after his arrival in London.—He was confined to his bed at the last advices.

A case of Crim. Con. was lately decided in Onedia county, N. Y. The jury returned a verdict of eleven hundred dollars damages.

A meeting was called in New Bedford on Tuesday evening, to consult on the expediency of increasing the town watch through the winter, in consequence of the frequent fires.

The Catskill mountains were white with snow on Wednesday morning, 4th inst.

The National Intelligencer states, that the work upon the eastern end of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is going on with great spirit and effect, and that "all things look well for this great work."

A seventy-four gun ship is now building at Van Diemen's Land, with teak timber from Trincomalee. India rubber is now used there in sheating vessels, by straining a thin coat over the surface. India rubber cotton is also used as an impervious covering wherever such is requisite, and the use of both it is said will shortly be extended to England.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, is before the Legislature of Vermont.

Ice was formed in Savannah, on the night of the 1st inst.

Commodore Rogers says, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, that an attempt, by one of our commanders, to introduce the use of hominy and corn meal on board his ship, produced such discontent among the crew, that it has never been revived.

At a late circuit court, and court of oyer and terminer for the county of Livingston, N. Y. a cause for a breach of promise of marriage against David Wallace, brought by Emeline Kellogg, was tried, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, of $1000.

Colonel Jones, of Scriven county, Geo. has a field of thirty acres of sugar, from which he expects thirty hogsheads. Within twelve miles of Augusta, Major Twiggs has a crop equally large and promising.

A quarry of very handsome granite has been opened in the town of Chatham, about one and a half miles from the Connecticut river.

The official report of the revenue of the State of Tennessee for 1829, exhibits an unappropriated balance of $57,467 40 cents.

A new steam boat, by the name of Andrew Jackson, was launched at Charleston, on the 28th ult. with her engine and all her fixtures on board. She is to run from Charleston to Augusta and Cheraw, and is calculated to carry 550 bales of cotton.

Capt. Thompson, of the ship Atlantic, at New York, from Trieste and Trapani, which latter port he left on the 24th of September, states that it was reported at Trapani that the British fleet had passed into the Black Sea, and that the combined fleets of England and France had taken possession of the forts of the Dardanelles. Captain Thompson, we understand, does not place confidence in the report, but gives it as he received it.

The Boston Courier states, that a living serpent was shown at that office on Thursday by a respectable physician, which had been drawn a few days before from the body of a child in Newton, by its mother. It is about 6 inches long, of the bigness of a large goose quill, and the head larger than the largest pea: of the house adder species; back yellowish brown, belly bluish white.

In the Virginia Convention, on Thursday last, Mr. Logh enquired by which of the authors of the Federalist the fifty fourth number, quoted by Mr. Mercer, had been written. Mr. Mercer replied that, in the book from which he read, it was ascribed to General Hamilton. Another gentleman whispered the name of Mr. Jay. Mr. Madison rose, and said that the letter in question was written by neither, but, by "the third person concerned in the book."

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State, his son, Mr. John Van Buren, and the Chevalier Huygens, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, and departed next morning for Richmond.

Sentence of death was lately recorded, in London, against a boy convicted of stealing a slice of gooseberry pie; and several of our editors quote this as an instance of the Draconism of the English law; not knowing that, in such cases, the punishment is *regularly* commuted.

A parcel of Tortoise shell, to the amount of about two hundred dollars, was stolen on Friday, from on board the brig Onslow, at New York.

The editor of the Edenton (N. C.) Gazette has been presented with a sweet potato, measuring nineteen inches in length, eighteen inches round, and weighing seven pounds and a half.

A grape vine, on the farm of Henry Skinner, of Perquimans county, N. C. produced, this season, twenty-four bushels of grapes, yielding three barrels of wine, besides fruit enough for his own table and those of his neighbours.

It is stated that, according to a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, goods transported by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal will retain the right of drawback, as if transported coastwise.

Mr. Niles, of "Niles' Register," has been complimented with having a new town named after him, on the St. Joseph's River, near Lake Michigan.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 12th ult. says, the works on the Government House at Donaldson are at present suspended for the want of workmen. Those who were employed being all dead except one, of the prevailing epidemic fever.

Snow fell on Saddle Mountain, Massachusetts, on the 3d inst.—Its white top and sides presented a singular contrast to the green fields of the vale below.

In the Bowery, New-York, on Friday evening, a married woman, named Lopez, fell from a ladder about five feet in height, on which she had been standing while cleaning a window. The back part of her scull was so much fractured that she has since died.

The Philadelphia Gazette estimates the expenses of *local* government for this city and county, at not less than $600,000, including a poor tax of $86,598.

A negro man was executed at New Orleans on the 10th ult. for an attack on the city watch with a sword.

The Baltimore papers report the death of 33 persons during the past week—males, 18—females, 12,—of which number ten were under five years of age.

Mr. De Camp has become Manager of the Savannah, Augusta and Columbia Theatres, and opens at Savannah on the 23d instant. Mr. and Mrs. Pearman, Clara Fisher, Madam Feron, Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin, are among the list of stars already engaged.

A black man, named Powles Hewlett, has been convicted before Judge Edwards, in Suffolk county, New York, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

The Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me. states that the Augusta Bank has been in operation fifteen years, and has during that time divided among the stockholders, a sum larger than its original capital, $100,000, besides paying an annual state tax of $1000; and that the only bad debt made during this period, does not exceed $250.

The Raleigh N. C. Register of the 5th state that Thomas Norman, who had been convicted of bigamy, the previous week at Guilford Superior Court, was sentenced to be hung on Saturday, the 21st inst. A respite, however, had been granted until the 10th December, to give opportunity for the exertion of Legislative clemency.

The bridge across the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island is so far finished that foot passengers cross upon it.

The Boston Evening Gazette says, the number of deaths in that city, during the last week was only *Ten*, being the fewest which has been reported in one week for ten years.

The governor of Pennsylvania has directed that the sheriff of Luzerne county shall not carry into effect the sentence of the court pronounced against Henry Keck, for the murder of his father, and that the execution shall be stayed until otherwise directed by the lawful authority. The warrant of the governor, previously received, ordered that his execution should take place on the 13th inst.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 85 persons during the past week—men, 22 women, 23 boys and 24 girls—of which 42 were under five years of age.

The American Insurance company at New York have declared a dividend of 20 per cent. for the last six months, leaving a surplus even more considerable than that left at the last dividend.

The Post

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Milford Bard shall be gratified.

We have a strong suspicion that *Night*, by Mr. A. O. Z. has been copied by that gentleman without permission, from the Author.

To Eliza, by *Nashville Bard*, shall be published.

We are obliged to R. E. W. for his paraphrase from *The Last of the Mohicans*.

Waldegrave shall be published.

Correspondents—E. J. for example, would do better if they were less urgent.

We have been requested to insert the following essay on the Militia System, by a gentleman who has been at some pains to investigate the subject. In complying we would not be understood as concurring entirely in the views of the writer, though in the main, we believe them to be correct.

Our own opinions in relation to this subject have been often given to the public. We have made no mystery of our belief that the present System, of this State, is injudicious, ineffective and productive of much evil, without any sufficient counterpoise of good. The annual musters are, as every body knows, mere farces; if indeed, so mild a term can be applied to assemblages which involve consequences the most immoral and debasing. All who have paid a regard to this matter, are aware that the trainings, so called, serve only as a means of dissipation to individuals whose time might be more productively employed, and very frequently lead to the formation of the most permanent habits. But this, though a crying out evil, is not the greatest arising from the System in question. The collections of fines is conducted into an engine of the most tyranni-

oppression, and the peace of families is invaded, the rights of property disturbed, and, in some instances, personal liberty sequestered, in a manner the most repugnant to justice, feeling, and humanity.

On this part of the subject we expect to dilate, in a future essay, and we are satisfied he will present such an array of facts, in support of his arguments, that the most incredulous must, in some measure, at least, be satisfied.

The legislature of Vermont have made some judicious alterations, in the Militia Laws of that State, though much yet remains to be done by them. In Delaware, we believe, the System has been completely abandoned.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM

THE ROTTEN PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A brief examination of the inutility and inexpediency of the Militia. Its general character inimical to free government, the rights of conscience, and the morals of the people—addressed to the Members of the Legislature for deliberate consideration.

No. 1.

By the Constitution of the State, Article 6, Section 2, this unnatural incubus is brought into political existence in the following words: "The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. *Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled so to do, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.* The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as may be directed by law." In the 21st Sec. this prescriptive rule is imposed with increased energy as a high privilege, and the good citizens of the Commonwealth are gravely permitted to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State—and it is declared that this right shall not be questioned.

What the motives might have been in the contemplated view of the framers of this excellent Constitution are left for us to conjecture—but we may very reasonably conclude that they never intended, by the introduction of the militia system, to violate other and higher privileges, solemnly declared to be unalienable, as in cases of conscience. This position may be fairly presumed from the tenor of the 8th Article, above quoted, wherein provision is intended to be made for those who may be conscientiously scrupulous, by allowing them to pay an equivalent in lieu of personal service.

At the time when this Constitution was about to be formed, the recollection of previous military operations, without imposing pretensions, insensibly insinuated into the minds of the convention the important advantages so recently achieved by an arduous contest for Independence—hence, to support that Independence, the convention naturally looked to the military, as to an efficient guarantee of the Constitutional right of asserting and maintaining it: and hence the assertion so gravely made, that the right of the people to arm in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned—but that the exercise of this right should not interfere with conscience, is expressly declared in the following clear and emphatic language:—"That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences: that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent: *that no human authority can, IN ANY CASE WHATEVER, control or interfere with the rights of conscience*—and that no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments, or modes of worship." The plain sensible meaning of this very important Section is, to guard against the infringement of conscientious principles; yet we find that the militia laws of the State are in the constant violation of them, and by consequence, from no higher authority than the dictum of a military captain, interfering with the rights of conscience, either by exacting military service, or extorting money as an equivalent! The militia system, thus embodied in the Constitution of the State, and assuming, by prescriptive authority, the right of enforcing its demands, has fastened its deadly fangs upon the vitals of civil government, and tends to destroy that liberty which it professes to defend. The true and genuine liberty of the State, is best supported by the peaceable and conscientious members of the community—men who abhor the art of war, and scorn to be seen in the ranks of its supporters!

But, setting aside all religious or moral obligation, and the incompatibilities of Church and State, as self-evident and incontestible, and abundantly conceded by all reflecting men,—yet, there remains so much collateral evidence of the inutility and inexpediency of militia musters, and the extortions consequentially arising from its corrupt administration, that we hardly conceive the abstract evil, without in some measure, from necessity, combining it with a thousand others, developed in its various ramifications.

To the plain question—what benefit results to the State from the enrolment and drilling of the Militia? We answer, in terms equally plain, none—no benefit whatever. We will briefly review this general answer, by a candid examination of facts within the view of every reflecting individual; and we hope to establish the position to the satisfaction of all, (militia officers alone excepted) that neither the existence and permanency of the civil government—the privileges and safety of the citizens—nor the respectability and honor of the State,—are in any wise promoted, encouraged, or supported, by the imposing fallacious pretensions of the Militia: but that it is, in reality, what I have asserted at the head of this Essay—"the rotten part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

The Militia Laws of the Commonwealth, enacted by the general Assembly, which regulate the method and manner of arming in the defence of the State, and secure to the citizens this irksome preposterous privilege, are so ramified as to require the industry, ability, patience and unremitted assiduity, of some more knowing and better qualified individuals than those are, to whom the interpretation and application of them are generally confided. A regular organised system of military jurisprudence, is created as a fair field for the display of technical ability—a field, to which few competitors in military tactics have presumed to aspire, for the bare honor of command, without considering the emoluments which it brings, as a chief, and perhaps, in many instances, the *only inducement* to accept so arduous a duty. By the Act of April, 1799, the subject of militia duty is divided into 84 Sections, each of which treats at large of the *powers* of the officers, and the privileges and duties of the *soldiers*—the organization of Courts Martial, and the method of arrangement in all judicial proceedings—far above the comprehension of field officers in general, and of those actually invested, in particular.—The Act of March, 1790, adopted contemporaneously with the constitutional provision, consists of a number of Articles, some of which have been abrogated, and others superseded by the Act of '99, and others again remain in force—that the militia laws taken as a body of institutes, afford, perhaps, as numerous and plausible opportunities for fraud, peculation and chicanery, as any system of government administered by corrupt and wicked judges. And what renders this system not less obnoxious to the rights and privileges of individuals, is, the irresponsibility of station and character, of those who are invested with the administration of it. The operation of the penal statutes can only be brought to bear against the conscientious part of the community,—against those in particular who will neither learn the art of war, nor pay a voluntary fine as an exemption! Who does not perceive in this view of the subject the facility of imposition, and the actual extortion, which is not merely a subject of apprehension, but of experience!

The first Section in the Act of 1799, directs the mode of assessments on exempt lists—and provides for the collection of the same by the officers, and enjoins their settlements with the register general, in order that fines and exempt taxes may be annually paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth, and thus contribute to defray the expense of government. The duty of the Brigade Inspector is also pointed out in the 10th Section, and imposes upon him the judicial appellant power of exacting or remitting all fines from delinquents at his discretion; together with other various and important duties, which places him and his authority immediately between the militiaman and the government—a very competent and equitable mediator. The same Section provides for the Inspector's pay—thus, "and that each Inspector shall receive for his pay, the yearly salary of *forty dollars*, for each regiment belonging to his brigade, and receive such reasonable allowances for stationary, printing, and for such just and reasonable expenses as he may have incurred, or shall hereafter incur, for providing, and repairing drums, colors, artillery, carriages, and other incidental expenses, as he shall make appear to the register and comptroller general to be really necessary," &c. "And each of such said Inspectors shall, once in every 12 months, make out complete accounts of all moneys by him received, and of his expenditures," &c. The eagerness with which the office of Brigade Inspector is sought, would astonish those not initiated into the secret of his perquisites. It is not the salary alone, nor the honour of a chapeau, which is the object of his ambition;—and what it is we may readily conjecture from the known fact, that his expenditures for *stationary* (some where about a sheet of paper and a quill a month) absorb the thousands extorted from the conscientious, honest citizen, who prefers staying at home attending to his business, to the empty and fatiguing pleasures of a useless parade, choked with dust and tired with unprofitable exertion! The proverbial, well known, and generally admitted embezzlements of a militia inspector, require no arguments to establish. But the impositions which the honest and industrious citizens sustain from his extortion and extravagance, is a loss, a dead *loss*, to the community; and is, in short, a tax upon conscience, in direct violation of that constitutional declaration, "that no human authority can, in any case whatever, *control* or *interfere* with the rights of conscience." As regards the duties of a Brigade Inspector in his accountability to the government, no body pretends to doubt; but with all due deference to the very respectable gentlemen who sustain this dignified office, we never yet heard of an instance of an Inspector, or other militia officer, putting a cent into the treasury of the State.

We have received a communication from a highly respectable source, relative to the forcible imprisonment of a young man in this county, on a charge of lunacy, who is alleged to be entirely free from any symptom of that disease. This violation of the laws is stated to have grown out of a religious persecution; and some facts, calculated to make the coldest heart shudder, have been stated to us, which warrant us in holding that belief. Unwilling, however, to say any thing which may be prejudicial to the parties interested until we are abundantly satisfied as to the truth of the rumour, we forbear making any thing more than this general reference at present; assuring our readers that, when the matter shall have been investigated, we will expose the actors in the transaction, if we find them to be guilty of the shameful outrage which is charged upon them.

An English statesman once said to a foreign minister, "Our constitution is not the best thing we have to boast." Now our constitution—meaning that of Uncle Sam, and not that of the editor—we hold to be the best in the world; but as to our climate, we feel tolerably sure that none of our readers will quarrel with us for saying that "it is not the best thing we have."—Winter has just now come upon us without having given any thing like reasonable notice. Sunday, to be sure, was so cold and blustering that many a man began to think of telling his wife to hunt up his great coat, and see if any of the buttons wanted covering. Since then we had a warm rain. Wednesday was tolerably cold; but, who, going to bed with the chickens, as a man ought to do who means to be up with the sun, could have expected to find the ponds frozen quite hard enough for what the younkers call *kidley-benders*, and almost firm enough for a light-footed fellow to skate on?

We may enter, some of these days, on a serious disquisition as to the comparative advantages of winter and summer. The subject is a most fruitful one. One man, for instance, likes skating—another prefers swimming. One delights in catching perch under a July sun—another would rather shoot partridges in the frost of December. One likes to talk, and rejoices when a cold night draws a whole family round the fire—another thinks this intolerable, and sighs for the season when he can sit alone, by his open chamber window, poring uninterrupted over Pope, Dryden, or Shakspeare. One thinks himself more amiable in a white waistcoat and striped pantaloons—another has been told that nothing becomes him half so well as a full suit of blue. One would whisper to his adorable in the side box of a theatre—another would mingle his vows with the fragrant breezes of balmy June. To decide between the conflicting claims of two rivals, each of which has so much to recommend it, is a task which it would be rash to undertake suddenly. Perhaps our readers will forgive us for postponing it.

SAM PATCH, ESQUIRE.

Celebrity of character gives every republican a title—and who would refuse to the man of the people the dog-cheap honour which every pseudo Country Justice arrogates by virtue of a little brief authority, never fail out of the County line?—Samuel Patch, Esquire, who might have been born in a water melon *patch*, or among the sweet potatoe hills of Jersey, is now astonishing the western folks, by his extraordinary feats of Jumping—not over potatoe hills, forsooth—but from the apex of some lofty rock, pendent over a world of waters, from whence, like an Eagle, he takes his flight into the gulph below! to the great entertainment of surrounding multitudes—the replenishing of his own pocket, and the emolument of the busy Landlords; who, in promoting Sam's freaks of Jumping, are rapidly making their own fortunes.

Sam's motto is a good one—and should be engraven on his family coat—it is pure American English, and, unlike that wishy-washy stuff, which compose the arms of other great men, is descriptive of true genius, and operates as a stimulant to exertion. "There are some things can be done as well as others," says Sam, and forthwith we behold him no longer enveloped in the gloomy shades of obscurity, or stealing a ray of sunshine among the lazy herd of his native villa; but with a noble resolution of immortalizing his name among the great men of the age, he plunges into the falls of the Passaic to the astonishment of his fellow townsmen, and the conviction in his own mind that he was *never* born to be drowned. Anon, Sam's genius begins to develop itself, and after exhausting the wonder of the good people of Patterson, and with a confidence that would stagger the faith of any but himself, he marches to Niagara, as affording a wider field of glory. There seated on the lofty heights above the cataract, and looking down with unaffected dignity upon the assembled multitude—Sam precipitates himself into the foaming deep, and buffetting the raging billows, regains the shore, amid the plaudits of the surrounding throng. The now distinguished name of *Samuel Patch*, which erst had never been pronounced out of the little town of Patterson, is rapidly running the honorable circle of newspaper eulogy, from Maine to Georgia.

Wherever Sam goes, he meets with welcome! —The good people of every town anticipate his arrival, and not a man, woman, or child, are content, till they hear from his own lips that *there is no mistake*, and down with their five-penny bits for the promised spectacle. Such is the celebrity of this mighty Jumper, that we should not be surprised to hear of his Jumping from Patterson to Washington, where, in the shape of a representative of the sovereign people, he would make Congress Hall echo with acclamations—"there are some things can be done as well as others;" says Sam, and why not Samuel Patch, Esq., be a representative in Congress! —If Sam had the military talents of the celebrated Colonel Pluck, he might be useful to the national government in case of an Indian War—With his commission in his pocket, from the pinnacle of the capital he could easily Jump into the Cherokee Country to take command of the American forces—and when necessary, he could Jump back again!—there's no mistake in Sam, and whatever he promises may be relied upon with as much certainty as the promises of other great men, because he has found out "that there are some things can be done as well as others;" and has, moreover, proved the truth of his motto by actual experiment.

Hail to the hero, Samuel Patch!
Who knows not any equal—
In jumping, Sam can find no match
Among ten million people.

A letter to the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser, dated Rochester, Friday Evening, Nov. 6, 1829, gives us the following interesting particulars relative to Sam's last great feat:—

"I do not remember a more imposing spectacle than was exhibited at the falls to-day. The banks on each side were lined by a living rampart, to a great distance below the cataract, while every spot which afforded a foot hold, on their steep sides, were occupied. Certainly not less than 10,000 persons were present. All Rochester was for a while congregated together; none but the bed-ridden remained at home; and the country for miles around was fully represented. Long before two o'clock, every vacant place was filled. On the steep brow of the Brighton side, the spectators formed a solid phalanx, which, seen from the opposite shores, looked more like an army drawn up in battle array, than aught else to which I can compare it—and certainly, if the intense feeling which pervaded that vast assembly is taken into view, the scene could not have been much unlike the "moment before the battle." A *spurious* Sam Patch made his appearance, and excited a cheer from the multitude, about a quarter past two—he bowed to the people, and having with much gravity examined the abyss below him, and placed himself in posture for the great leap, suddenly wheeled, and with much activity sprung from the falls. In about half an hour, however, the real Simon Pure appeared on the precipice, dressed lightly, and in white. "There was no mistake." He very coolly looked around on the multitude, and having remained long enough to fasten the attention of the thousands who surrounded him, sprang from the cliff. It was a beautiful leap, and Sam descended like an arrow. He was under the water about five seconds, when he appeared to the many wondering eyes who had witnessed the fete. After a freak or two, he swam on shore, and was received with exultation by the crowd below the falls, when he was met by his warbrobe, a plain sailor's jacket and trowsers, and his great essential, a bottle of St. Croix. Sam bought a bear at Buffalo, which he afterwards, to show that "some things can be done as well as others," threw off the falls, at the same point whence he had taken his surprising leap. The bear came safely down, and swam ashore with as much facility as did his master."

DRAMATIC MEMS.

The array of talent at Chesnut street is quite imposing. Pearman and his wife, Mrs. Austin, and the Slomans are all there, and besides these, an excellent Stock Company. The management is excellently conducted, and untiring efforts are used to please the public.

Forrest has been playing to good houses at Arch street for four or five nights last past. Finn is shortly to appear at this house.

Walnut street is going on as usual.

General Wall having declined accepting the executive chair of New Jersey, Peter D. Vroom, Junior, Esq. was on Friday, in joint meeting of the legislature, elected Governor of that state, by a large majority. At a previous private meeting of members, to make a nomination, the votes were nearly equally divided between Mr. Vroom and William N. Jeffers, Esq. of Salem. Mr. Jeffers promptly came forward, and pledged his cordial support to his competitor. Charles Parker, Esq. has been elected Treasurer of New Jersey.

On Sunday morning last, about 8 o'clock, as the ship Allegheny, Captain Potts, was going down the Bay, bound to Savannah, wind strong from N. W. a seaman, whilst heaving the lead from the chains, fell overboard, the breast rope having given way, and was drowned, notwithstanding a powerful effort was made to rescue him. Four men immediately jumped into the boat, which was upon the davies. Owing to the headway of the ship and a high sea, the boat instantly filled and the four men were at once all overboard, but were afterwards all saved—two made to a spar that had been thrown for the first man, and the others took to the boat.—*Phila. Gaz.*

New-Haven, Conn. November 10.—Three persons were apprehended, on Saturday last, by the activity of Messrs. Ives and Parker, aided by the Vigilant Society, charged with having passed counterfeit bills, principally of the Boston Bank, to a considerable amount, in this vicinity. Monday they were brought up before Mr. Justice Bostwick and committed for want of bail, to await their trial before the Superior Court at the January term. Nearly 2000 dollars in counterfeit bills were found in the possession of the prisoners—consisting of 2s of the Boston Bank; 2s of the Catskill; 2s of the Cumberland, and 10s of the Farmers, and Mechanics, Bank of Albany. The persons had with them a bear and porcupine, which they were carrying about the country to exhibit. Persons in the country, to whom they may have passed spurious money, may recollect them by this circumstance.

Easton, Pa. Nov. 10.—An accident occurred on Thursday last, in which the coolness, prudence and intrepidity of one of our acquaintance was displayed in the saving of the life of a fellow being. The packet boat Swan was proceeding up the Lehigh with some of the officers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and part of a Jury who were proceeding to view some lands overflowed and injured by the works of that company. After the boat had crossed dam No. 8, and was proceeding up the pool, about four miles above this place, where the water was from twelve to fourteen feet deep, something jerked the horse off the tow path, and he and his rider, a lad named Jabez Corey, aged about 16, were thrown into the river. The horse became entangled in his gears, and the boy, who could not swim, thrown from him. The boy and horse were about 100 feet ahead of the boat, and there was no means for any of the company to get near them except by the head way which the boat had on it. Before the boat got up to them the boy had sunk, never to rise again by his own exertions. Mr. Abiel Abbott, the agent of the company at South Easton, who was on board, as the boat neared the spot, pulled off his coat, hat and boots, and as the boat came up to the place, observed a bubble rise in the water, and dove in head foremost. He reached the bottom about a yard farther down stream than where the boy was lying—he seized him by his arm, and endeavoured to raise him, which he found he could not do, as he had grasped a stone in both arms, to which he was holding on with a dead grip. He got astride of him, and placing his feet on the bottom of the river, jerked him loose and brought him to the surface, where Joseph Watson, Esq. President of the Company, reached him a pole to support himself, while the lad was dragged on board the boat by the other persons on board.

Although the boy gave signs of returning animation almost as soon as he was taken on board the boat, it was perhaps five minutes before he seemed conscious of what had been done. He then looked up and seeing the horse still in the water, exclaimed, "take care of the horse." At this time they were drawing the horse out by the tow-rope, which they succeeded in doing.

We have understood that at the erection of the dam on the Lehigh, near the mouth of the Saucon creek, Mr. Abbott saved the life of another person, who got into the water and could not swim.—*Northampton Whig.*

Oliver Watkins was tried at the September Term of the Superior Court in Windsor county, Conn. for the murder of his wife, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the 3d Wednesday of May next. The Norfolk Gazette says:—

The trial was held in the Meeting-house at Brooklyn, in the presence of a large assembly called together by the peculiar and aggravated circumstances of the case. Mrs. Watkins, the deceased, was a woman of good character, a professor of religion, and of respectable connexions. Her husband was formerly in good standing, and in the possession of some property. It appeared from the testimony of a daughter of Watkins, who slept in the same room with her parents, that on the night of the murder, the 22d of March last, her father got up suddenly and told her that he believed her mother was dying. He then got a light, went to a closet for a camphor phial, and commenced rubbing the neck of his wife, after which he dressed himself and called his wife's mother, who lived with him, telling her also that he believed his wife was dying. When she came down, she found her cold, with the appearance of having been some time dead. A mark was visible across her neck, doubtless occasioned by a cord drawn with sufficient force to cause instant death. The prisoner had the benefit of able counsel, and it was not until the jury had been a second time out that they could agree upon a verdict of *Guilty*. The trial occupied two days. During the whole time the prisoner evinced an immoveable firmness, not for a moment betraying the least symptom of agitation. A motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and on Friday, the 16th ult. the prisoner was brought into court, when the sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Bissell. The Courant states that "the address which preceded it was solemn and impressive; almost every one who heard it seemed more affected than the unhappy object of it."

The deceased has left five children, one an infant. Watkins observed after his conviction, that he must have been a great monster to have murdered his wife, for she had never treated him unkindly in her life. An unfortunate acquaintance with another female led to the commission of the crime.

In the township of Aurora, Portage county Ohio, 175 tons of cheese were made the last season. At five cents per pound, this cheese was worth nearly twenty thousand dollars.—The Cleaveland Herald, recording this fact, observes that there are many towns in the western part of the State of New York, containing twice the population of Aurora, which live upon Ohio produce bought in village markets; because they have a dozen political leaders, and have their time too much occupied with anti-masonic and church disputes, to sow and to reap or to plant vegetables and make butter and cheese.—These squabbles are worse than any restrictive system.

New Orleans, Oct. 22, 4 o'clock, P. M.

A number of Spanish officers arrived this day on board the Cahawba, in nine days from Tampico. Provisions were so scarce that they were obliged to leave the place.

Gen. Barradas is still here, and will probably be able to obtain a sufficient number of transports to take his troops from Tampico to Havana; as within the last three or four days, a large number of vessels have arrived.

A passenger in the Correo reports that the schooners Hound and Eclipse, both of New Orleans, were lost in the same gale. The U. S. sloop of war Hornet was dismasted in the late gale, at the bar of Tampico.

FROM COLOMBIA.

New York, Nov. 11.—By the arrival of the brig Medina, Sullivan, from Carthagena, advices are received from that place to the 13th ult. inclusive, and from Bogota to the 27th.

It is stated that the insurgent general Cordova meets with much discouragement. He endeavored to force a levy of troops, including all men between 14 and 50 years of age, in order to march with a thousand men against Cauca, but obtained only 200. The city of Antioquia refused him admittance, but the province appears to be overrun by him.

A still later account informs us that General O'Leary had advanced to Nare, which restored the communication with the Magdalena, and that he was moving on into the interior of the province. It is said that he had 4000 men under his command. General Urdanetta, the minister of war, had established his head quarters at Honda, about seventeen leagues from Bogota, with all his disposable force. Some apprehensions were entertained in that capital. It was expected that Gen. Obando, commander of the province of Pasto, would join Cordova. The constitution proclaimed by Cordova, is that of Cucuta, the first constitution of Columbia.

A decree had been issued by the Colombian Government, a few days before the sailing of the Medina, allowing vessels of war and merchant ships to take $1600 each out of the country *free of duty; brigs* $500 do.; and each passenger $100 to $500, according to their rank.

The young Duke of Montebello sailed from Carthagena in the British Packet, for France, via Jamaica and England.

Mr. Moore, our Minister to Colombia, arrived with his suite at Bogota, on the 28th September. General Harrison was expected at Carthagena the last of October, where, it was said, he would wait the return of the sloop of war Natchez, from Rio Janeiro, to embark for the United States.

The Medina brought $32,500 in specie, for sundry merchants of this city.

Connexion of the Atlantic with the Pacific.—Says a Bogota paper, "The topographical Commission appointed to examine the obstacles which oppose the opening of a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific through the Isthmus of Panama, have informed the government that in their opinion one considerable difficulty has vanished, in the discovery *that the two seas prove the same level*; but notwithstanding this, they consider the enterprize as not very easy to be accomplished. The present mode of communication would perhaps be preferable. The navigation of the river Chagres being improved by means of steam boats, and a road constructed from Cruces to Panama, which is scarcely seven leagues, and can be made passable for carriages, the course to the Pacific would be very short. Even as the case is at present, Senor Hurtado, going with his family as far as Panama, has travelled from Jamaica to Buenaventura, (Popayan,) in only twenty days. Whatever may be the mode, the government of the Republic is disposed to encourage the projects which may be presented to facilitate the said communications across the Isthmus, and will give to the undertaking all the favor in their power, which shall be compatible with the security and defence of the country.

Generals Coffee, of Georgia, and William Carroll, of Tennessee, are appointed by the President to treat with the Cherokees for their lands.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says that the bill, for a temporary loan of a million, will undoubtedly pass both houses by large majorities.

In Campbell's Magazine, Lady Morgan's frequent sneers at religion, and her not unfrequent contempt of decency, are gently noticed—scarcely censured—as instance of *flippancy*. The rough style of the Quarterly Review was surely preferable to such sneaking criticism as this.

A large majority of votes, at the New York election, was in favour of the new charter, with one year as the term of the board of Aldermen.

About 8 on Thursday evening, the streets were whitened by a slight sprinkling of snow. At eight this morning, a thermometer, kept constantly out of doors, stood at 30; weather clear and calm.

The latest London and Paris dates are of the 30th of September; and were received seventeen days ago.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday, instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of devising a more effectual remedy against apprentices charged with improper conduct, and against persons harbouring runaways; and what further provisions are required to secure the rights of apprentices.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. ISAAC STEWART, to Miss REBECCA T. BARRY.

By Elder Frederick Plummer, on the 12th inst. Mr. JOSEPH W. WARD, to Miss ELIZABETH BARRY, all of Delaware county.

On the 12th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JONATHAN BOND, to Miss LYDIA SAUNDERS.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Schaeffer, Mr. HENRY L. STECKER, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the late Conrad Wile, both of this city.

At Friends' Meeting House, Pine street, on the 11th inst. CALEB JOHNSON, to SUSANNA, daughter of Isaac W. Norris, all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by Henry Engles, Esq. Mr. WM. APPLEGATE, to Mrs. RUTH TOMS, all of Moyamensing Township.

On Thursday morning, 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Livingston, Mr. A. V. THOMPSON, of Boston, to the amiable Miss HARRIET BOOTS, of this city.

On Monday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. J. Chambers, Mr. THOMAS BELFIELD, to Miss ANN MARSHALL, both of this city.

On the 29th ult. by William Milner, Mayor, CYRUS CADWALADER, to MARGARET R. daughter of John H. Scattergood, all of Upper Makefield, Bucks County.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. JOHN SHERTZER, Jr. Merchant of Annville, Lebanon Co. Pa. to Miss EVE, daughter of Jonathan Berger, of this city.

On Fifth day, 29th ult. at Friends' Meeting House, in Green street, JAMES WILLIS, to MARY ANN CARMALT, both of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening last, at Baltimore, by the Most Rev. James Whitfield, Arch Bishop of Baltimore, JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, to SUSAN MAY, only daughter of the late Benjamin Williams, of this city.

On the 26th October, by Alderman Badger, GEORGE WEAVER, to Miss SARAH WILLIAMS, all of this city.

On Monday, the 9th inst. SAMUEL R. WETHERILL, to ANNA E. daughter of Walter Wilson, all of Burlington, N. J.

At Lancaster, Ohio, on Thursday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Wright, WILLIAM JAMES REESE, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and formerly of this city, to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Hon. Charles R. Sherman, of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

At Washington, on Monday last, by the Rev. Wm. S. Smallwood, Dr. WILLIAM L. WHARTON, of the United States' Army, to Miss ELEANOR JONES, second daughter of Col. David Brearly, of Washington city.

On the 3d inst. in the vicinity of Evensburg, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. MARMADUKE BURR, of Philadelphia, to Miss REBECCA M., youngest daughter of Mr. William Casselbury, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On the 10th inst. Mr. CHARLES MEVETA, aged about 50 years.

On Wednesday, the 11th inst. in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. ISABELLA CAMPBELL, wife of Mr. James Campbell.

On Wednesday morning, ROWLAND RODGERS, of Baltimore, Carrier, in the 33d year of his age.

On Thursday evening, of a pulmonary complaint, JOHN P. BROWN, in the 22d year of his age.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. JESSE CORFIELD, in the 57th year of his age.

On Monday evening last, ROBERT, infant son of Wm. De Bender, of Southwark.

On Monday morning, 9th inst. ELIZABETH SERGEANT, daughter of the Rev. Jacob M. Douglass, in the 8th year of her age.

In this city, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst. Mrs. HANNAH PEASE, of Suffield, Connecticut, aged 66 years.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. REABACK PRIMPTON, in the 58th year of her age.

On Saturday morning last, WILLIAM, son of John Pray, in the 17th year of his age.

Last Friday night, at 12 o'clock, Mr. GEORGE EHRENZELLER, in the 53d year of his age.

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst. in the 36th year of his age, Mr. ABRAHAM MARSH.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. in the 30th year of her age, Miss SARAH GODDARD, daughter of the late George Goddard.

On the 20th ult. at his residence, near Bellefonte, Centre County, Mr. JOHN ADAMS, aged 62 years and 12 days.

At Plymouth, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst. JOHN KENSEL, Jr. in the 21st year of his age.

At his residence in Worcester county, Md. on the 31st ult. Mr. HENRY HILL, in the 57th year of his age, for many years a merchant of this city.

At Pittsburgh, October 28th, after a short illness, Mr. JESSE DEWEESE, formerly of this city, aged 43 years.

The brave and gallant Gen. PHILIP REED is no more. He died suddenly on Monday night, at Huntingfield, his residence, in Kent County, Maryland. Gen. Reed distinguished himself in many hard fought battles, during the ever memorable war of the Revolution. At a later period when Great Britain sent her powerful fleets and armies to spread war and desolation along our seaboard, this venerable patriot once more cheerfully obeyed the voice of his country, and rallying around his standard the brave and patriotic yeomanry of his native country, at the famous battle of Caulk's Field, he met and conquered Sir Peter Parker, leaving him dead on the field.

CARPETING.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, Cotton and Rag, do.

ALSO, A large quantity of Men's, Women's & Children's CLOAKS, various kinds and qualities with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
43 Market st. 3d door below 2d street, south side.
sept. 12—3mo[illegible]

Amherst, N. H. Nov. 7.—Will ame, the convict who broke jail in this town and escaped last summer, was returned thither on Tuesday, under the following circumstances:—In passing through Washington, he stole some articles from the inhabitants—was followed and overtaken in Weare. In attempting to arrest him, the person who seized hold of him for that purpose, was very badly stabbed by him in the abdomen, cutting a gash of four or five inches in length; but it is hoped not so deep as to prove mortal, though his life is endangered by it. A second stab, aimed at a more vital part, failed of its effect by striking a rib bone, or would probably have caused death. The fellow escaped his pursuers, but was taken the next day near the woods in Merrimack. He stoutly resisted, having a knife in each hand, threatening death to all who came within his reach. It is said he is an old offender, and appears to be a desperate character, whose going at large was dangerous to the public. He is now confined in irons.

Dock-Ward.—Notice is hereby given to the Independent Working Men of Dock Ward, that a Meeting of Working Men will be held at the House of David Mount, (Jefferson Hotel) No. 17 Dock Street, on Tuesday evening next, the 17th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. By order of

D. L. FISHER, Delegate.

P. S. There will be an address delivered on the occasion.

ALMANACK.

1829. NOVEMBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
14 Saturday,...	7 4	4 56	4 21	
15 Sunday,.....	7 5	4 55	5 9	
16 Monday,.....	7 6	4 54	5 50	
17 Tuesday,.....	7 7	4 53	6 43	
18 Wednesday,	7 8	4 52	7 36	
19 Thursday,...	7 9	4 51	8 28	
20 Friday,.....	7 10	4 50	9 45	

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET FOR NOV. 1829.

EMBELLISHED with a beautiful Engraving of DIDO AND ANNE, from Ginet n's celebrated painting of Æneas relating to Dido, the fall of Troy—*Views of Washington's Mansion*, Mount Vernon, and the *Philadelphia Bank*—and Music.

Contents.—Description of the Engraving; The Hazlewood Family, a Prize Essay; The Captain's Lady; Mahmoud Ali; The Gladiator; An Every Day Character; Biography of General A. Wayne; Mount Vernon; Philadelphia Bank; First and Last Sacrifice; Courtship; Lancashiremen and Napoleon; A Scene off Bermuda; Recollections of the Black Sea; Ladies' Cabinet; Wit and Sentiment; Meteorological Observations; MUSIC, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

Poetry.—Prediction; Grotto of the Muses, Belshazzar's Feast; Extract from a Poem in MSS.; Saturday Night at Sea; To the City of Baltimore; To ——; The Days of my Youth; Song; Enigma.

Price $2 50 a year. Published Monthly, by
SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,
nov. 14—4t No. 112 Chesnut Street.

Journal of the Franklin Institute.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts—No. 5, vol. 4, for November, 1829.

Published monthly at five dollars per annum. Subscriptions received at the Actuary's Office, in the Hall of the Institute. nov. 14—1f

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ARCH STREET THEATRE.

MR. ROBERTS' BENEFIT, Saturday, 14th November, 1829. Mr. DUFF, formerly of the Chesnut street Theatre, has kindly consented to appear in the characters of ROB ROY and TRAGUE. In consequence of which Mr. Roberts has postponed his execution, having a great dread of hanging by the neck.

On Monday evening, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, and TOO LATE FOR DINNER, for the Benefit of Mr. E. FORREST.

DRAWING.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 13, for 1829, will be drawn at the Arcade THIS DAY, the 14th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
nov. 14—1t

American Stenographic Academy,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. nov. 14—1t

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TO TEACHERS.

TO be disposed of an old established Male and Female School, most eligibly situated in a popular and respectable neighborhood, together with the present number of pupils, school furniture, &c. &c. upon very moderate terms. The present incumbent being about to retire from the scholastic profession, possession may be had immediately.

Address A. B. at this office; all letters post paid.
nov. 14—3t*

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

IN a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store. A youth from the country, of respectable connexions, who can write a fair hand, is acquainted with figures, and about fifteen years of age. Enquire at No. 243 South Second street. nov. 14—3t*

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGUNEGAL, No. 206 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so legible to all, a beautiful running and legal hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 150 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

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DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of the complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and its acc

THE OLIO

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

BISHOPS' SLEEVES.

When power with Bishops did reside,
To *bind* and *loose* at pleasure,
They wore their sleeves so very wide,
They were beyond all measure!

Thus all had room their faith to pin
Upon their sleeves securely;
Their graces too, their lawn within,
Had room to laugh—demurely.

Although they seldom took the *field*,
Long years they took delight in;
And made the mightiest monarchs yield
All lands they claimed a right to.

And though they never carried arms,
(Their canons do forbid it,)
Within their sleeves lurked mystic charms,
Which conquer'd all who did it.

Sagacious Clue therefore thought,
Loose habits might be winning;
And Bishops' sleeves she quickly bought,
Without a thought of sinning.

Eh—for by hep'd that dashing Belle,
Might, by a made so handy,
Conjure their graces magic spells,
And bind each loose young dandy.

Alas! all human schemes are vain!
Success is oft repined in;
Besides she caught—but found with pain,
That none were worth the lining.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "ENIGMA EXTRAORDINARY."

In Chronicles 'tis always told
All news you'll learn, both new and old.
In the day's paper I have seen
Your puzzle, witty, shrewd and keen;
And as an answer you do send,
The letter O I think will do.

A gray hair was copied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. "Oh! pray, pull it out," she exclaimed; "if I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady, who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they come in black."

A young lady one night at a party was much annoyed by the impertinent remarks of a coxcomb who sat near her; at length, becoming tired and vexed, she turned toward him with an angry countenance, and said, "Be pleased, Sir, to cease your impudence." The fellow was astonished at so sudden a rebuke, and could only reply, "Pray, Miss, do not eat me." "Be in no fear," she replied, "I am a Jewess."

CONSIDERATION.

A couple of young people living near Potomac, having some notion to try matrimonial life, the young man being diffident and slow in conversation about the matter, the young lady grew impatient, and to bring the business to a close, demanded a more explicit avowal on the part of her lover, in the following terms—"Frank, if you wish to marry me, I wish to know it, so that I may make preparation." A long pause ensued, at length Frank broke silence, and exclaimed, "No meat, no corn, and fishing almost over. Good Lord, Nelly, I can't."

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which has been handed to us for publication, is said to have occurred on Monday last. A dandy, wishing to inquire if a tailor would give him credit, for a coat; wrote thus:—

City Hotel, Oct. 19, 1829.

SIR—Coat on tick! Please answer. Yours, J. D

THE REPLY.

Monday, Oct. 19, 1829.

SIR—It won't answer. Yours, C. W.

THE COMMON WEALTHS.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Broadshoulders to a little five-foot deputy Sheriff, "that I treated you exactly as I did the other day. The fact was, I was talking and laughing with these fellows as you came up, and it was a pleasant day, and I did'nt want to go to jail for that tavern debt; but I was kind o' provoked at the way you came up, and I suppose it was'nt quite right in me to take hold of you as I did; I am willing to settle it amicably with you some way, and do what's right." "Mr. Broadshoulders," replied Sheriff Lilliput, "it is'nt that I care so much for what happened the other day, but, Mr. Broadshoulders, I wish you to bear in mind, sir—yes, sir, I wish you to bear in mind hereafter, Mr. Broadshoulders, that *he that shakes me, shakes the Commonwealth.*"

THINGS I HAVE NEVER SEEN.

I have never seen an editor that received payment from half his subscribers.

I have never seen such hard times as the present in all my life.

I have never seen a young parson but he was admired by the young ladies.

I have never seen a young parson married, and afterwards preserve his popularity among the fair sex.

I have never seen old maids *decidedly* opposed to matrimony.

I have never seen a pretty girl that did not know it.

I have never seen a lawyer refuse a fee on account of his client's poverty.

I have never seen a woman that was tongue-tied.

I have never seen a girl that would sing without being asked at least forty times.

I have never seen the necessity of ladies wearing hip splits.

I have never seen rich men prefer marrying poor girls.

I have never seen but one lady use a bed-wrench and pin to tighten her corsets.

I have never seen more candidates than at present for all vacant offices.

I have never seen a woman die with the lock-jaw.

I have never seen the necessity of young ladies (who are not bald) wearing false hair.

I have never seen a man that could explain the Apocalupse.

I have never seen the Great Sea Serpent, or Tom Thumb, or Cleves Symmes, or the man in the moon; I would have travelled to see all these things, but my guardians poked straws in my eyes. PUDDLEHD.

A black servant, not a hundred miles from St. Andrew's, being examined in the Church Catechism by the minister of the parish, who asked, "What are you made of, Jack?" He said, "of mud, massa." On being told he should say, "of dust," he replied, "No massa, it no do, no stick togedder."

A negro clergyman addressed his congregation thus:—"Blov'd bredren and sister, you know how to tell de ships from de gotet—bery well; I shall ask you,' which ob dem hab de *wool*, and which ob dem hab de hair?

A gentleman seeing a black leg playing unfairly gave him a hint of his knavery. "Ah," said the leg, with a laugh, "you are a sharp fellow." "I know I am a sharp fellow," retorted the other, "but you are a *sharper*."

Wearing a Wife.—A poor man of Greenock, Scotland, lately applied to a magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll: "How many have you," said the bailie. "Five and twenty." "All by one wife?" "Oh no, sir, I am wearing the fourth."

HARD DRINKING.—An Irishman being requested to define hard drinking, said "it was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water."

EXCELLENT THING!—A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value.—There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

Fasting a day or so instead of swallowing physic at $3 a bottle, is coming into fashion, to cure all disorders. Great names are given in favour of the practice, such as Howard, Franklin and Napoleon.

INSECTS.—Kirby and Spence, in their very interesting work on Entomology, say the change from worms to insects should not be called a metamorphosis or transformation; because it is, in fact, a series of developments. According to them the caterpillar is, as it were, a sort of *moveable egg*, containing within itself the germ of the future butterfly. This fact may be easily proved by plunging into vinegar or spirits of wine, a caterpillar about to assume the pupa state, and letting it remain there a few days, for the purpose of giving consistency to its parts. A very rough dissection will then enable you to detect the future butterfly. The wings, rolled up in a sort of cord, are lodged between the first and second segment of the caterpillar, the antennæ and trunks are coiled up in front of the head; and the legs of the butterfly, though so difficult in form, are actually sheltered in the legs of the caterpillar. A caterpillar may then be regarded as a *locomotive egg*, containing an embryo gradually developed, and finally to burst through the shell which contains it.

THE VIRGINIA GAME COCK.

There are some stories which read well, but do not tell well, and there are others which tell well, but do not answer to print; but the following, which we find in the Baltimore Minerva and Emerald, has the rare merit of answering admirably for either purpose:

It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for Havana, in the brig Evening Star; when we had lost sight of the capes, that a large eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him, let him remain until after dark, when one of the men, taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end, secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag, and his wings clipped and trimmed in such a manner, as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the forecastle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favourite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board, for any thing in the pig's mess he would have, if he took a liking to it; he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to "go the whole hog" on him.—This very much pleased the captain, for when pigs are let loose on board ship, they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain, with several more Americans, visited a cock-pit, to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost. At length he offered to bet five hundred dollars that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the island. Of course he was soon taken up, and they pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he led his companions into the secret, and proposed them to go snacks, and throw in to make up the bet. The captain also went around to the American captains in the port, and told them of the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two. The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed as cocks generally are for a fight: all his feathers about the neck—which are called the cow feathers on a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or as is termed, cowed. He had then a little more trimmed off his wings, and, in fine, disfigured him in such a manner that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over the Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to considerable amount. When the day of battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks arrived, and two men stepped out, who were to pit the cocks, for neither party were permitted to pit their own chickens; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself for he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the bye-holders, but the Spaniard said his cock would gaff him the first fly. The Spanish cock made a fly at the eagle, and pricked him with his heels pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before, for want of food.—He cast a look of disdain on his adversary, and the next fly the famed Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces!—The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high, that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for the amount of the money equal to the bet. SPUN YARN.

ANECDOTE.—At a late public dinner in Boston, Mr. Everett related an interesting anecdote of Chatham. When he was proceeding to Parliament (said Mr. E.) on a memorable occasion about the commencement of our revolution, he was observed to be arm in arm with a plain and apparently humble individual. When they arrived at Westminster Hall, the Earl took his seat within the bar, and the stranger without. Soon after a debate began on American Affairs; and the Earl delivered his most able speech in our behalf—that which has been so often quoted. A nobleman, on the other side, in reply, said the Earl did not utter his own sentiments, but those of a bitter enemy of England, pointing to the stranger. The Earl defended his friend and said he was not only an ornament to his country, but justly the pride of Europe as a learned philanthropist. The stranger was BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the son of a Boston Mechanic, a tallow chandler—and himself a PRINTER!

TWO REASONS FOR GETTING MARRIED.—A certain venerable *mass of mortality*, who holds an inferior official situation in the Establishment, had the misfortune some time ago, to lose his better half, in consequence of which his Sunday's dinner—for he was necessarily absent in the forenoon—was but seldom prepared to his mind. One Sunday morning he had just filled his iron pot with a due proportion of meat, onions, &c., expecting a most excellent basin of broth at noon, and was in the act of placing it over the fire, when he was unluckily called off in the way of business. The pot and its contents escaped his memory, and when he went home anticipating a most beloved relish, he had the mortification to discover that he had entirely forgot to place the kettle utensil over the fire, and was consequently disappointed of his meal! Shortly after the above unfortunate circumstance he prepared his pot again, and, determining not to make a similar blunder, he very prudently placed it over the fire, ere he proceeded to his duty and his devotions. Service ended, he stepped home with a light heart and an empty stomach, in most capital order; but, gentle reader, judge of his consternation, when, upon unlocking the door, and lifting his eyes upwards—for he resided in the second story—he discovered his precious concoction slowly travelling down the steps. With a heavy heart he made his way to the fire-side; his pot was still where he had left it, but, alas! emptied of its contents, and quite red hot! There is scarcely any necessity to inform our readers that a trip to the altar of Hymen was ultimately had recourse to, as a cure for the miseries of human life. On this occasion he observed—"I'm fire to have a wife!"

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.—Died, at Comber, on the 13th September, Mr. John M'Quillen, aged 98 years; a lineal descendant of the once great but unfortunate Roroy Og M'Quillen, of Dunluce Castle. He was 35 years Postmaster of Comber. He was possessed of a strong memory, and had made chronology his favorite study. He could trace his family, from their departure from Babylon, 3,000 years ago, from whence they came to Scotland, and, being called Chaldeans, gave origin to the corruption of the word Caledonians, from whence they removed to Ireland, and settled in Dunluce! His manners and appearance were strictly those of the original Irish. He was never married, and had a strong objection to matrimony.—*Irish paper.*

The following "*cortion*" was found in our news box a day or two ago, which we present to our readers, *verbatim et literatim*, as it reached us:—

"MR EDITUR

"Sir—I think it my duty to inform you that you may cortion other fokes agenst wat seame to me a imposition: I were perswaded by the man standing at the dore to go into se the Egiptin mumi has he called it and he told me it was the gratest curiosity I ever seen and when i got in what shud he show me but a dead man in a cofin and then to ad to the chote he tould me it were herrid above fore thowsand years ago which every body must well no is impossible bas it is only 1829 now—if there was not some dacenter drossed people than I were in at the same time i shud have gust tolld him of the umbug but as they sed nothin about it i thort it best too let them find it out themselfs, but as nobody else may be takin in in the same way if you please you may gust make this public only praps you can rite it in a decenter sort of a form than this is so leavin it to your own hoption I subscribe

"Sir yours to command

A CAVELRY MAN.

"N. B.—I wish this was better rote but the pens are all so shokin bad and my son Tom not cre to mend one and so many folke alway comin and goin and talkin all the time so I hope you will correct all mistakes.

"Tuesday Night Horse and Groom Inn.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

Children.—The first occupations of the day, for children, should be abroad, for the benefit of inhaling the morning air. Every person who notices the fact will be struck with the difference in the health and freshness of complexion and cheerfulness of feature exhibited by the child who has spent some time in out door exercise, before its morning meal and task, and the one who passes immediately from its couch to the breakfast table, and thence to study. Children are fond of early rising, when their natural activity of disposition, and disinclination to remain long in a state of quiet have not been counteracted by habits of indulgence.—*Journal of Health.*

HOW TO HAVE GOOD CIDER IN THE SPRING.—If your Cider is well made, put into each barrel as soon as there is any appearance of fermentation, half a pint of common mustard seed, and immediately bung up the barrel. The fermentation will stop—the cider will retain its original sweetness, and very soon become perfectly transparent.

THE HOCCO.—General Lafayette has imported from South America two birds male and female, called *hocco*, which are now at his estate near Paris. This bird, which is wild in South America, becomes speedily as tame as the domestic fowl, and thrives in our climates. The hocco is as large as a small turkey, and its flesh is said to be exquisite. The female in the possession of General Lafayette has laid six eggs, but they were broken by accident. It is thought however, that it will soon lay again, and that the breed may be propagated to a great extent.

NOTICE TO REED MAKERS.

THE Subscribers have just received from Savanna, a large lot of CANE, for making REEDS, of a very superior quality, which they offer for sale at their Establishment, in College Avenue, Tenth, between Market and Chesnut streets. They have also on hand, Linen and Woollen Reeds, suitable for country dealers. Steel Reeds of every kind made to order.

N. B. Spanish Cane, suitable for Musical Instruments, for sale as above.

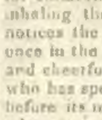
JAMES FIFE & SON,
nov. 7—3t* 8 College Avenue.

The Lancaster Intelligencer will please insert the above three times, and charge to S. F. Post.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Burlington, in the Term of August, 1829—will be sold at Public Vendue, on 4th day, the 25th of the 11th month next on, the premises—the following described Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Borton, deceased, to wit:—

92 ACRES OF LAND,



Situated on Wheat Ridge, in the Township of Evesham, about six miles from Mount Holly, two from Moorestown and eleven from Camden, on the Stage road leading from Camden through Moorestown to Mount Holly, adjoining lands of Richard Borton, Levi Ballenger and others. The improvements are a good two story Brick House, 28 by 33 feet, a Barn of larger dimensions, Corn House, &c. There is likewise a well of excellent water, an Apple Orchard, a bearing Peach Orchard, and one younger, with a variety of other Fruit Trees. There is also on the premises, a bed of excellent Marl, and a quantity of Timber, part of which is young and thrifty.

Any person wishing to view the premises, may call on the subscribers, who reside on the same. Sale to commence between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JEMIMA BORTON, *Administratrix.*
JACOB BORTON, *Administrator.*
nov. 7.—3t*

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, spitting of blood, Whooping Cough, Cough and Pulmonary affections, of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was presented by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*. It might never have been offered to the public, had not the gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen Reuben Blanchard.

I was about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms; faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat, with sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength, and a disposition to be hoisterred up when in bed—about the 20th of August, I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the celebrated *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and after much solicitation was induced to make a trial, (as no other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the Balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of February last, I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me is a very strong proof that it was Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, Vt. March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife, having from youth up, been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation on lying down, being compelled to be hoisterred up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all other remedies failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned, she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

Peacham, April, 1829. ASHLEY MARTIN.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets, price 50 cts; Joseph Stokes, corner of Second and Coates streets; Jacob Fitzwater, South Second street, opposite German. oct 17—6m

INDIGESTION.

Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsy, or Indigestion. The medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tincture, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Peat, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 182 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and F. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & J. Keener, and George H. Keerl; in Charleston, by Wm Burgoyne, in Savannah, by Aaron Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son. and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—6m

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire.

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Cloaxlet,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

THOMAS WHITE,

NO. 209 Chesnut street, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened a store at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the different articles in his line, viz:—French Paper Hangings, fire board patterns, &c., worsted and cotton fringes, Ornaments for curtains, feather beds, horse hair and moss matresses, all of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Window and bed curtains made and put up in the latest fashion.

Cabins of ships and steam boats neatly and expeditiously furnished. sept. 5—3m

MEDICAL WORKS.

J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 333 Market street, four doors below Ninth, has constantly on hand complete sets of the Medical Text Books. Also, a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile, Blank Books, &c., including all the new publications, with a great variety of stationery and fancy articles, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms. oct 31—3t

NOTICE.

JESSE & EZRA GOUGE, Manufacturers of Germantown, having executed to the subscriber an assignment of their effects, for the benefit of all their creditors, without distinction or reservation, he requests all persons having demands against the said assignment to present them, and those indebted to them to make payment. WM. LOGAN FISHER.
Germantown, October 13th, 1829. oct. 17—6t*

THE PEARL FOR 1830.

THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published an elegant annual for young persons—THE PEARL; or, Affection's Gift. Embellished with Eight splendid Engravings, viz:—

1. Ornamental Title-page,.....Engraved by Steel.
2. Mother and Boy,.....Neagle.
3. Emily and her Kitten, from a painting by Sully,.....Kelly.
4. The Father's Pride,.....Kearney.
5. The Stone,.....Neagle.
6. The Mother's Joy,.....Fiss.
7. The Little Foreigners,.....Kearney.
8. The Pilot's Children,.....Steel.
9. External Embellishments.

THOMAS T. ASH has also just published THE GENTLEMAN'S POCKET REMEMBRANCER for 1830, containing government and general information.

Also, THE TOKEN for 1830, ornamented with 13 beautiful engravings.

Orders for the above works will be punctually attended to. nov. 7—3t

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Indiana for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.—And that the said Court has appointed the fourth Monday in December next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court-house in Indiana, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

nov. 7—3t* BERNARD GARATY.

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST received, some *very superior* white MERINO SHAWLS, square and long, with corded borders. Also, a few long Shawls, with rich satin Damask borders.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
With a choice assortment of DRAB HABITS and COATINGS for Cloaks.

Also, a large supply of SILK GOODS, and articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct 17—1m* No. 32 South Second Street.

TO WHEEL WRIGHTS.

FOR sale, seasoned cart and gig spokes, hubs and fellows. JOSEPH RHODES,
nov. 7—4t* Oak, above Green street.

REMOVAL.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS has removed his Leather Store from Fifth street, to No. 29 CHESNUT STREET, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where he intends keeping a general assortment of finished Leather, and particularly invites the attention of gentlemen dealing in the article, as he is determined to sell on the most accommodating terms.
sept. 12—3m

"WAR FEMALE'S SPECIFIC"

HAT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 165 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

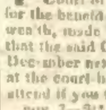
A Valuable Paper Mill & Plantation,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land, situate in Kennet Township, Chester county, Pa.—eleven miles from Wilmington, and one from Kennet Square; bounded by lands of Joel Pennock, William Way and others. The improvements are a new and substantial

PAPER MILL,

with one vat, with twenty-one feet head and fall, all in complete order for business, being rebuilt in 1825—and ten or twelve feet more fall might be added, the power with the present wheel is sufficient to drive two engines—



A large and convenient STONE DWELLING HOUSE & KITCHEN, with a pump of excellent water near the door, two other stone dwelling houses, one of which is large enough to accommodate two families, Frame Barn, cribbed under, stone wagon house, with corn crib adjoining—A thriving apple orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, eight or ten acres of woodland and a suitable proportion of meadow.

It is presumed a more desirable situation for business has rarely been offered for sale in this County. An indisputable title. Any person wishing to view the property will be shown it by the subscriber living thereon.

18th mo. 2.—6t BISHOP BRAITEN.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH COBB, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to VINE street, nine doors above Twelfth south side, where he is prepared to execute their orders punctually and on reasonable terms. oct 11—8t*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his acknowledgments to his friends and customers, for the very liberal encouragement bestowed to his old Establishment, No. 176 RACE STREET, GOKEN HOUSE, from which he has REMOVED to No. 149 RACE STREET, between Fourth and Crown streets, [North side,] where, by unremitting attention, and every endeavour to please, hopes to merit a continuance of patronage.

GEORGE HAWS.
G. H. has a large and commodious room, well calculated for Societies, &c. &c. oct. 24—3t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of October, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1829, JOHN F. ADDINGTON, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Poetical Quotations: being a Complete Dictionary of the most Elegant Moral, Sublime, and Humorous Passages in the British Poets.

"The speculative may here find experience; the flattered, truth; the diffident, resolution; the presumptuous, modesty; the oppressor, mercy; the proud, humility; and the powerful, justice. Youth and age may improve equally by consulting it:—the one it directs—the other it admonishes. Whilst it commends the heart, it informs the head, and is, at the same time, the rule of virtue, and the standard of poetical eloquence.—*Hayward.*

"By JOHN F. ADDINGTON. In Four Volumes."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
oct. 31—4t*

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below Sixth street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, springs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gouges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, commode knobs, straw knives, Dale Cox wagon boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, sad irons, grid irons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. sept. 12—3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gro de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours.
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gros de Indes.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lutestring.
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribons, from No. 1½ to No. 22.
One case 6-16 and 9-22 embroidered gro de nap ribbons, of a new style.
Plain satin ribon, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Arcophene crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Pepelinette shawls.

With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.

oct. 3—3m GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, below n Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c. The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 189 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 19—3m

THE TEETH.

TIMELY SKILFUL and judicious dental operations are indeed very important, as health of body, a sweet breath, the distinct articulation of speech, prevention of pain, and the preservation of the natural form and beauty of the countenance, all mainly depend on early attention being paid to the preservation of the teeth. The advertiser continues to perform all operations in the line of his profession, on moderate terms.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth Ache, warranted, as far as any thing of the kind can be warranted.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Waters, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Binders, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept. 26—6m

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in the city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 153 North Fourth Street, 5 doors above Callowhill Street, east side, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Demask in Carpeting. List, Plaid and common Carpet he sells at the lowest price.

FOR SALE, 126 lbs English Sheet Steel, No 18 which he will dispose of low, for cash. oct 3—3m

ELEGANT CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received by the Montezuma, a beautiful assortment of Brussels, Kidderminster and Venitian Carpetings in entire new patterns, and very rich colors, with Imperial and Wilton Rugs, to match—which, added to the goods they have lately received, comprise a very complete and handsome assortment—the whole of which they will sell very low, wholesale or retail. HASTINGS & CHESTER,
oct. 24—4t Carpet Warehouse, 111 Chesnut st.

THOMAS EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 50 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

RESIDENCE No. 199 North Sixth street, between Vine and Callowhill.

Legal business promptly attended to; and Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Petitions, and other writings neatly drawn, on moderate terms.

Office open daily from 8, A. M. till sunset. Also, on Saturday evenings. sept 12—tf

WINTER MILLINERY.

THE Ladies of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of winter Millinery, together with one case of French Hats, Turbans, &c., will be opened on Wednesday, November 4th, at

JOHNSON'S,
oct. 31—4t* No. 117 North Second Street.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Posts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. oct. 24—4t*

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. Nov. 7—3t

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils, such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth ache itself; and cold arising from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (2 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a *dentist*. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDAL